The Courier-Journal.

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FRANCE.

Preparations for the Constituent Elections in Paris To-morrow.

France to be Desolated in Case Further War is Declared.

The Imperialists Astounded at Certain Peace Rumors.

Provisions in Paris at a Very Low Ebb.

Russia Gains Every Point in the London Conference.

The Paris and the Bordeaux Government.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 2.—The opposition journals have protested against the decree issued by the Bordeaux Government on Tuesday, providing for the disqualification from the privilege of election to the Assembly of members of families reigning over France since 1789; all persons who have acted as Imperial officials; candidates in past elections, or held office as Ministers, Senators or Councillors of State under the Empire, and Prefects who have accepted office between the 2d of December, 1851, and the 4th of September, 1870. A deputation from the journals [illegible] Jules Simon to-day, and stated [illegible]y, the grounds on which the [illegible] Simon, in his reply, declared the decree issued by the Paris Government on the 28th of January, abolished all disqualifications for the National Assembly, and that he, M. Simon, would insist upon the execution of the Paris decree.

At a public meeting held in this city to-day, a committee of public safety was nominated for the future government of France. It includes the names of Gambetta, Louis Blanc, Rochefort and Dupontal.

A telegram was received yesterday by the Government from Jules Favre, in which he stated that the Germans have agreed to ignore the holding of the elections for the Assembly in Alsace.

The Army Lines.

The French Generals commanding in the north and center of France have protested against the Prussian demands relative to the line of demarkation between the French and German armies.

The 24th corps, including Garibaldi, has escaped, pursued by Manteuffel's army.

Manteuffel's Pursuit.

BERNE, February 2.—Gen. Manteuffel has pursued the French army of the East to the Swiss frontier.

The town of Nuesberg, on the Baden side of the Rhine, is overcrowded with fugitives from the French army, many of whom are sick or suffering from wounds. The churches are filled with the latter class, who are receiving the necessary treatment from the Badeners.

The Southeastern Departments.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The offer was made by Bismarck to extend the provisions of the armistice to the Southeastern departments, but was not accepted by Jules Favre, as the surrender of Belfort was one of the conditions.

The Paris Supplies.

The Prussians commenced to provide for the restoration of the railways and provisioning the capital at the moment the armistice was concluded, but the rolling stock was found to be in a wretched condition, and inadequate to meet the demand made for transportation of supplies. Paris, consequently, suffers for want of food, and is still supplied with the rations of the Germans.

The Imperialists Astounded.

[Herald's Special.]

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2.—The peace negotiations have created great consternation in the camp of the Imperialists, who had hoped to treat directly with Bismarck and return to France through a treaty of peace. Desperate efforts are now making to enter into negotiations with the Prussian Government; Rouher has gone to Versailles and Conti to Wilhelmshohe.

A report is current that the Empress and Princess Mathilde are here.

Favre and the Conference.

LONDON, February 3.—A dispatch to the London Times from Versailles, dated 2d, says that Favre refuses to attend the Conference, or appoint a substitute, nor will he authorize M. Tissal, the present French Charge D'Affairs at London, to act as the representative of France.

The revictualing of Paris is going on to the full extent that circumstances will allow, but the distress within the city is very great.

Prince Frederick Charles has removed his headquarters to Tours.

It is said Gen. Garibaldi has asked that his command be included in the armistice.

The Elections.

The elections for members of the National Assembly will take place in Paris on the 5th, and in the Departments on the 8th inst. The Assembly, which is to consist of 753 Deputies, will meet at Bordeaux on the 12th.

Total Destruction of Bourbaki's Army.

LONDON, Feb. 2, Evening.—The French Army of the East may be said to have almost ceased to exist as an organized body. All the members who have made their appearance on Swiss soil are prisoners in neutral hands and have been distributed for safe keeping throughout the cantons of Berne, Friebourg, and Geneva. The influx of French into Switzerland still continues and is likely to cease only when the entire army of General Clinchart are prisoners.

BERNE, Feb. 2—The Germans again attacked the French on Wednesday afternoon, south of Pont Arlier. The result is not stated.

Paris and Peace.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Brussels of to day's date brings the important report that the Government of Paris has undertaken obligations to advocate the adoption by the Constitutional Assembly of the preliminaries of peace already agreed upon at Versailles.

An Important Rumor.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3.—The Independence Belge to-day reports, without expressing confidence in the statement, that M. Rouher has arrived at Versailles and engaged in consultation with Count Bismarck.

France Still Resolute.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Dispatches from many parts of France concur in expressing the determination of the people to continue war unless the terms proposed by Germany are greatly ameliorated.

More German Levies.

SAARBRUCK, Feb. 1.—Another call on the landwehr for men between the ages of twenty-seven and forty-seven was issued to-day from the new reserve. Three hundred thousand men will be ready to march into France at short notice.

The bridge between Toul and Nancy, which was blown up by the French, has been repaired.

The German Flag on Valerien.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph from Versailles writes that the flag of the German empire was hoisted over Fort Valerien at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The occupation of the forts around Paris was effected very quietly by the Germans, who showed no undue exultation, no anger, nothing to hurt the feelings of the French unnecessarily. St. Cloud and Yarches are utterly destroyed. Vancression is much injured, and the whole country between the hostile lines is a howling wilderness.

Monstrosity of the German Demands.

LONDON, February 3.—The London Times, in a leading article, says it is not surprised at the general doubt felt as to the truthfulness of Berlin telegrams announcing Bismarck's terms of peace. Anything so exorbitant has not been heard of in the history of modern war. The Times, however, reiterates its belief that the dispatch is not well grounded, and can only hope that this monstrous programme will prove not to represent the settled purpose of the German Government.

Generals Faidherbe and D'Argent refusing to evacuate their positions in accordance with the terms of the armistice, have received orders from Bordeaux to comply.

The Independence Belge has a telegram from Bordeaux, stating that the London Times reports the condition of peace from Berlin untrue, and if it was correct the knowledge that such terms were proposed would revive the influence of the extreme war party, lately weakened by the flight of Bourbaki's army into Switzerland.

Garibaldi.

BARR, Feb. 3.—Garibaldi is retreating southward.

The second parallel at Belfort opened yesterday.

Another "March to the Sea."

[Herald Special.]

VERSAILLES, Feb. 1.—The Emperor visited Valerien yesterday. He leaves the army at the close of the armistice. Should the war be prolonged it will be pursued relentlessly. Prince Frederick Charles, Manteuffel and Falkenstein are to be entrusted with the task of conquering the South. Moltke will remain in supervision, but a large amount of discretion will be allowed the actual commanders. A repetition of Sherman's march to the sea is thought of.

Condition of Paris.

Favre was in Paris yesterday and returns to-day. The condition of Paris is terrible. The populace are violently excited against England. Favre has requested the German authorities not to allow any Englishmen to enter. He considers their lives unsafe.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The following is the text of that portion of the convention armistice concluded between Bismarck and Favre which relates to operations in the East: Military operations in the territory of the Departments of Daube, Juna and Cate D'Or, as well as the siege of Belfort, shall continue independently during the armistice until an agreement is arrived at regarding the lines of demarcation, the tracing of which through the Departments mentioned is reserved for an ulterior understanding.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 2.—The capitulation is regarded here as disastrous.

Active preparations are making for the elections.

A meeting which was held here to-day indulged in abuse of Favre and resolved to oppose to the death all attempts to sever Alsace and Lorraine, and support for election as the exective government these five members: Gambetta, Rollin, Gravy, Flourens and Thiers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Russia and the Conference.

[World's Special.]

LONDON, Feb. 3.—At a meeting of the Conference to-day Russia fully gained her object, all her pretensions being acknowledged, she yielding nothing. Turkey obtains no new guarantees.

The English Navy.

LONDON, Feb 3.—The Board of Admiralty has ordered the construction of ten gunboats.

Temporal Power of the Pope.

[World's Special.]

BRUSSELS, February 3—The public manifestations here in favor of the temporal power of the Pope were magnificent. An immense number of pilgrims from all parts of Belgium traversed the streets singing litanies. Archbishop Malines, after the celebration of mass, delivered an impassioned sermon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3, 11:30 A. M.—Cotton—middling uplands 7⅝@8d; middling Orleans 8@8⅛d; to arrive, 7⅝d. Sales of 9,000 bales; sales of the week 68,000; export 16,000; speculation 5,000; stock 478,000; American 255,000; imports 69,000; American 42,000.

ANTWERP, Feb. 3.—Petroleum 54.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Consols 91⅞@92. Bonds quiet, 5-20s, '62, 90⅝; do '65, 90⅞; do '67, 89⅞; 10-40s, 88⅛; Erie, 18⅞; Illinois, 110; Atlantic, 28⅞. Bullion in the Bank of England increased £91,000; Tallow 45 6d@45 9d. Refined petroleum is 6⅞d. Linseed oil 29s 5d.

REV. MR. CHENEY.

Continuation of His Trial at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The trial of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney before the Ecclesiastical Court was resumed this morning.

Rev. Dr. Powers came before the court to explain the obscurities in the report of his testimony, as published this morning, but the court declined to let him do so.

Peter Van Schack was then called to prove that Mr. Cheney had been in the habit of omitting the word "regenerate" in the baptismal rite, but knew nothing about it.

Henry C. Smith testified that he had been a vestryman in Mr. Cheney's church for seven years, and had no knowledge of the word "Regeneration" in the baptismal service. He was present at the meeting of the vestrymen at which Mr. Cheney brought up the subject of his difficulties with the Bishop, but regarded that meeting as a private one between the pastor and his people, and declined to state what occurred.

Judge Otis, for the prosecution, said that the law recognized no confidential communication between a pastor and his people.

Mr. Fuller submitted the question to the Court, remarking that it was not for counsel to determine what the law is. The court decided that the relation between pastor and vestry is an official one, and therefore of a quasi-public character, open to investigation by any court.

The question was then repeated to witness in the following words: "What did Mr. Cheney say at that vestry meeting called to take the subject in question under consideration?"

Witness replied—"As I said before, I decline to answer the question. I regard the interview as one wholly confidential."

The refusal was noted.

Mr. Fuller explained that the witness' refusal to answer the question was a matter resting with himself. Neither he nor Mr. Cheney had counseled the witness as to his course.

Rev. Chas. B. Stone and Geo. W. Thompson, one of the counsel of Mr. Cheney, and member of his church, were called to testify as to the practice of Mr Cheney in omitting the word "regenerate," but the testimony threw no light on the issue. The court took a recess.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Board of Trade last evening, D. H. Denton, for receiving the fraudulent certificate of inspection, was suspended from the position on the representations of the committee.

A man named Jenson, a carpenter in the employ of the Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne railroad, was run over by a car this morning at the corner of Stewart avenue and Mitchell street, and instantly killed.

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

How Three Cunning Burglars Went Through a Philadelphia Institution.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 3.—About 7 o'clock last evening, three men disguised as policemen went to the Kensington Bank, corner of Beach and Laurel streets, called out the watchman, and told him that the bank was to be robbed that night, and they had been detailed to remain in the bank in order to capture the robbers. The watchman admitted them, and was immediately overpowered and handcuffed. The robbers then went to work, and did not leave the premises till 3 o'clock this morning. The amount stolen is not yet ascertained.

LATER.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—Further particulars of the bank robbery represent that the Cashier had been notified of the intended robbery by a confederate of the robbers, who represented himself as a policeman, and that he (the Cashier) gave directions to the watchman to admit the supposed officers. There were two watchmen in the bank, but the robbers sent out one to get something for the party to drink, and, during the absence of the other watchman, was overpowered, and on the return of the second he was served in the same manner. Other confederate robbers were subsequently admitted, and, while the gang attacked the safe, one man stood with pistols pointing at the heads of the watchmen, though they were gagged and bound. The burglars were foiled in their efforts to open the main vault, and only succeeded in forcing the safe containing the special deposits belonging to customers of the bank. The amount taken is reported to be about $100,000.

STILL LATER.

As far as ascertained, about sixty-five thousand dollars were stolen from the Kensington Bank, mostly in coupon Government bonds. The burglars were very careful, in making their selections of funds, to discard registered bonds, and to take only those they could dispose of without much chance of detection. The police have obtained no clew to the robbers. The vault of the bank was so damaged that it could not be opened to-day, disarranging the business considerably.

Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Previous to the late Senatorial election in this State, several resolutions referring to the reconstruction of the Southern States, test-oaths, payment of the public debt, &c., were introduced in the House and Senate, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. That committee made a majority and minority report to-day. The majority reported in favor of the national debt, acquiesced in the reconstruction of the States so far as the same was accomplished by the action of the people, regards the oaths of members as all that is necessary under the constitution with regard to the amendments, and glories in the triumph of the liberal cause. The minority report indorses all the amendments to the United States Constitution, and recommends the removal of the disabilities imposed by the 14th amendment.

The Arkansas Fight.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 3.—The Avalanche's Little Rock special says the Senate Committee on Credentials reported yesterday that Brooks was entitled to a seat, and he was sworn in. The Clayton party attempted to pass a resolution to adjourn on the first of March, but were defeated. The friends of the Lieutenant-Governor say they will not adjourn until it is definitely settled who succeeds Clayton.

WASHINGTON.

The Question of the Constitutionality of the Cotton Tax.

A Serious Question Regarding the Texas Senatorship.

Boutwell and his Refunding Project in Europe.

The Trans-Continental Railroad Interests Being Pushed Forward.

Senator Morton, the Colored Cadet, and Whether the President will Sign the Test Oath Appeal.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE COTTON TAX.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—On Tuesday next the Supreme Court will hear the argument on the case involving the constitutionality of the recent direct tax on cotton. Eminent counsel will appear on both sides. Hon. H. V. Johnson, of Georgia, one of the counsel for the claimants, has arrived here to be heard on the case. The amount involved is between twenty and thirty millions of dollars, and, should the tax be declared by the court unconstitutional, parties who have paid will be entitled to recover from the Government.

THE TEXAS SENATOR.

General Reynolds, the district commander of Texas, who has been elected to the United States Senate, will not, according to the precedent established in that body, be permitted to take his seat. Mr. Hamilton, the sitting Senator, whose short term expires on the 4th of March, was elected also for the long term, which commences on that day. This is precisely the Florida case, where the Legislature deemed it proper to elect a successor to Mr. Gilbert after it had elected him once to fill the short and long terms. The Senate decided that his credentials for the long term were just as good as those for the short term, and that the subsequent election by the Florida Legislature was invalid.

THE IMBROGLIO.

The Conference Committee have not been able to come to an understanding as to whether the Senate has the constitutional right to originate a bill to repeal the income tax. The Ways and Means, at their meeting to-day, hoped to reach a vote on the bill before them for the abolition of the tax, but the absence of a member again prevented such action.

THE REFUNDING PROJECT.

Boutwell denies the statement that Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is to go to Europe as the financial agent of the Government to negotiate the refunding loan, and says he will undoubtedly return to Washington during the present month to resume his duties in the Treasury Department. He further states that no financial agents are required abroad, as the principal foreign banking houses have agencies in New York and other cities, with which all necessary business can be satisfactorily arranged. It was, however, suggested by the President that two financial agents be sent to Europe to take charge of our interests, but, on the representations of the Secretary that it would be a useless and unnecessary expense, the President abandoned the idea and left the whole question in the hands of Mr. Boutwell. Neither Judge Richardson nor anybody else will be appointed to the position suggested.

SENATOR MORTON.

Since the announcement that Senator Morton has been tendered the portfolio of the Secretary of State, he has received from almost every prominent Republican in Indiana a protest against his acceptance of the position. They represent that, at this juncture in the affairs of the Republican party, Indiana cannot afford to dispense with his Senatorial services; and that his retirement from the Senate would be inimical to the interests of the Republican party.

THAT CADET.

It is stated to-day the sentence of the blackamoor cadet, Smith, has been approved by the Secretary of War, and not mitigated, as was the case on the first trial. He is found guilty of all the charges against him.

THE TEST OATH.

Senators Morton, Chandler, and others have been importuning the President to-day not to sign the repeal of the test oath bill. The President hesitates, but it is believed he will sign it.

THE GERMAN MISSION.

Now that Germany is an Empire, a movement is on foot to raise it to a first-class mission, same as England and France. The difference in salary between London and Berlin is $5,000.

THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL.

The committee appointed by the Southern Commercial Convention, held in Cincinnati last fall, to memorialize Congress in behalf of the trans-continental railroad, have arrived here, and will present the resolutions on Monday. The friends of this road have united their interest with that of the bill passed by the Senate, and which is now under consideration by the Pacific Railroad Committee of the House.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate: Ebenezer J. Wells, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado; Jos. W. Fisher, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming.

THE CABINET RUMORS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A Washington correspondent of the Tribune telegraphed last night as follow: The city has been full of rumors during the past two days in regard to the reorganization of the Cabinet on the 4th of March, but diligent inquiry fails to trace the report to any authoritative source, and the general opinion now seems to be that those widely printed reports are based entirely on the conjecture of the fact that Mr. Fish has long intended to leave the State Department, and that Mr. Morton will succeed him, and has been more than once telegraphed, but nothing new has probably been developed in connection with this change within the past few days. The report that Gen. Pleasanton is to succeed Mr. Boutwell probably has for its foundation the fact that the former is in accord with the President on the repeal of the income tax, while the latter is strenuously opposed to the measure. Of course there is opposition to Mr. Boutwell in many quarters. Many Western men, especially, disliking some of his financial measures. The connection of ex-Senator Morgan's name with the change in the Treasury Department is due to a visit to the President, which that gentleman has been making for some days past. Mr. Creswell's retirement has also been before conjectured. Mr. Akerman's retirement is not reported now, for the first time, common rumor having superceded him before, since Congress last met. His report, sent to the House on Wednesday, is quite severely criticised, especially those parts which recommended an increase of compensation for the District Attorney, and the establishment of the national prisons in different parts of the country. There is little probability that either of these recommendations will be compiled with.

THE WEST POINT AFFAIR.

The statement of facts elicited by the West Point House Military Committee in regard to the recent expulsion of three cadets is made public. The details materially made are the same as generally known. There was no conflict of evidence, the testimony of the three victims of the outrage corresponding in all important particulars with the members of the first class engaged in the affair. Cadet Grant, son of the President, appears to have been one of the leaders. The three victims, on their return to the academy, instead of receiving the sympathy and support of the officers of the institution, were urged to resign at once, and were easily induced in their state of alarm to sign resignations. These were indorsed by Gen. Pitcher and Gen. Upton, with an urgent recommendation for their immediate acceptance, without the usual reference to parents. The resignations were received and accepted at the War Department on the 9th ult. The first class appeared to have so impressed the academic officers, that they were anxious to get rid of the victims, in order to prevent the necessity of investigating the outrage and punishing the perpetrators. They are accused of seeming to have no conception of the gravity of the offense committed by the first class. No notice was taken of the offense until the 10th, when, finding the resignations of three of the victims had been accepted, a weak order was issued disapproving of the affair, and confining the first class within the limits of the parade ground and academic building. The first class, in their address to the Superintendent, and in their subsequent testimony before the Congressional Committee, said that lying had become so common in the academy they felt it their duty to make an example of some one in order to maintain the honor of the academy. They thought that in the twenty-two cases where the cadets had been court martialed and sentenced to be dismissed, twenty-one had been restored by orders from Washington, so that court martial could not be relied upon to punish offenses. All of the cadets engaged in the affair sustained each other, and declared that they were all alike responsible, so that it was impossible for the committee to find out who instigated the movement. The Military Committee will hear the report of the sub-committee on Monday next, and decide what action to recommend to the House. There seems to be but one opinion on the subject among members of Congress, and that is, that the conduct of the academic officers should be censured, and such punishment inflicted on the offending class as will insure the academy against any future mob law among the cadets. It is reported now that, when the matter comes before the House, a motion will be made to remove all officers of the academy, and expel the whole of the first class.

THE RUMORS AGAIN.

Rumor is still busy in asserting that several members of the Cabinet will be superseded by the 1st of March, but those gentlemen having been separately interrogated by their friends yesterday and to-day claim to have no knowledge whatever of such changes, and so far as is known from other executive sources there is no present prospect of the reconstruction of the Cabinet.

STATISTICAL.

The number of foreign passengers who arrived in this country last year was 284,815.

BLOOD MONEY.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs have reported a bill appropriating $5,000 in full satisfaction of the claim of Miss Anna Ella Carroll, of Maryland, for services in furnishing valuable information to the War Department during the late rebellion, and preparing certain useful publications during the same period upon an understanding with the War Department. Colonel Scott, in a letter to Senator Howard, states that about the 30th of November, 1861, Miss Carroll called on him as Assistant Secretary of War, and suggested the propriety of abandoning the expedition which was then preparing to descend the Mississippi river, and adopt instead the Tennessee river, and handed her plan of the campaign, which plan he submitted to the Secretary of War, and the general ideas were adopted.

SAN DOMINGO.

Late accounts from San Domingo verify those previously received, that Cabral's forces are small in number, owing to desertion and other causes, and further stated he occasions but little trouble to the Government.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

The members of the House Pacific Railroad Committee to-day informally discussed the Southern Pacific railroad bill, and it is understood they will report in favor of its passage. It was passed by the Senate, last July, without amendment.

The Turf Congress.

BUFFALO, Feb. 3.—The National Turf Congress adjourned to-day, after adopting the report of the Committee on the Revision of Rules. Cincinnati has been chosen as the place of meeting of the next Congress, and the first Wednesday in February, 1872, as the time.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. FRANKFORT, Feb. 3.

REPORTS.

Mr. Cooke—Railroads—Reported a House bill to authorize the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway to acquire the right of way and extend the line of railway through this Commonwealth, without any expression of opinion. Made special order for next Tuesday.

Same—A House bill to amend the charter of the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company. Amended and passed.

Mr. Wm Johnson—Courts of Justice—A Senate bill amended in the House, entitled "An act to regulate appeal from police and mayors' courts." Concurred in.

Mr. Fox—Same—A bill to repeal an act to prohibit county judges from bringing suits to settle the estates of deceased persons. Rejected.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Vallandingham offered the following joint resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That they will protect all negro mail agents and postmasters, appointed by the Federal authorities, to the extent that they shall so appoint and protect negro mail agents and postmasters in the States north of the Ohio river.

The Senate refused to suspend the rule, and the resolution must lie one day on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER.

An act to amend chapter 28 of the Revised Statutes, title "Crimes and Punishments," with sundry amendments pending.

The recommittal of the bill was moved, and decided in the negative—yeas, 14; nays, 17.

The question then was on Mr. Boyd's amendment, which provides that all unlawful secret organizations shall come under the provisions of the act, and that the illegality of the organization shall be judged by the acts of the members thereof.

Mr. Chelf took the floor, and advocated the passage of the bill as reported from the committee.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Boyd's amendment, and the result was, yeas 4, nays 25.

Mr. Spalding's proposed substitute for first section, making it unlawful to belong to any organization not recognized by the laws of the land, or in conflict therewith, was adopted.

Mr. Talbott's proposed substitute for the bill and amendments was then taken up, which reads thus:

Whereas, Official information has been received from the Governor, that "combined lawlessness" exists in the State to such an extent that the means "now at his command are inadequate for the successful performance of his public duties;" therefore, to meet the exigencies of the case,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the sum of [illegible] thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, set apart out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and placed at the disposal of the Governor of this Commonwealth; and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for such sum thereof as he may deem necessary to enable him to enforce the laws, suppress crime, maintain the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth, and secure to every inhabitant of the State the free, full, and peaceful enjoyment of life, liberty, and property.

The substitute was rejected by—yeas 8, nays 24.

Mr. Wrightson's amendment was then ruled out of order as not germane to the question under consideration, which is substantially as follows:

First, as to make it unlawful to belong to any organization having for its purpose the commission of crime, the purpose to be judged by the acts; second, the repeal of all laws making a distinction between criminals; third, the admission of all testimony, to go to the jury for what it is worth.

Mr. Vories moved to so amend the second section as to not exempt persons masked for purposes of social enjoyment from the provisions and penalties of the bill. Voted on as follows—yeas 4, nays 26.

Mr. Turner's amendment to strike out the eleventh section of the bill, which appropriates $25,000, was then taken up, and voted on as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—Mr. Speaker Leslie and Messrs. Allison, Boyd, Bradley, Carlisle, Clarke, Cooke, Dorman, Fox, Gardner, Hawes, Hayden, John W. Johnson, Turner, Tyler, Vallandingham, Vories, Whitaker, Winfrey—19.

Those who voted in the negative were—Messrs. Burton, Chelf, Holt, Wm. Johnson, Lytle, Perrin, Spalding, Talbott, Webb, Wrightson—10.

Pending which, Mr. Turner advocated the adoption of his amendment, and argued that the law provides ample means for the suppression of the disorders complained of without the appropriation, after which Mr. Spalding responded.

Mr. Vories proposed to amend the 11th section with a proviso that no part of the $25,000 should be paid as a fee contingent for conviction.

Mr. Hawes also addressed the Senate and opposed the appropriation.

The consideration of the bill was then postponed until next Thursday.

HOUSE.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. Pfister—Providing that litigants shall pay jurors in quarterly and justices' courts, and restricting the panel to six instead of twelve. Reported against the passage of the bill. Print, and placed in the orders of the day.

LEAVES.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

Mr. Atherton—To confer upon farmers, merchants, lawyers, and all private citizens of this Commonwealth the same rights and privileges as to borrowing and loaning money, and to fix the rate of interest, as are exercised by the various banks, financial corporations, and chartered institutions generally in this State. Charitable Institutions.

Mr. G. W. Anderson—To incorporate the Helvetia Society, of Louisville. Corporate Institutions.

And then the House adjourned.

☞ The Kern (Cal.) Courier says: "We were shown a few days since, by Mr. Thomas, a tarantula's nest of extraordinary dimensions, containing an occupant of corresponding size. It was about eleven inches in length, and perhaps of nearly equal circumference. It was dug up near Posey creek, and he was about to send it to Mr. Blake, an entomologist of Visalia. The tarantula is a species of spider, very venomous, but, fortunately, not of an aggressive nature. The nest of this insect is a curiosity in mechanical construction. They are generally not more than one-fourth the size of the one alluded to, of an oval shape, put together with great compactness and strength, and having a door, or lid, which shuts apparently with a spring, closely fitting, and as accurately as the most nicely constructed watch-case. This strong and defensive mansion seems to be very necessary to the safety of the tarantula; for, in spite of his hideous appearance and fearful fangs, he has many enemies among other insects and reptiles that are prompt to attack him, and generally with success, whenever they find him at a disadvantage."

Parties living in Maryville, Tenn., state that a bear and a panther are roaming in the woods about three miles north of Maryville, from whence they make predatory attacks on the occupants of the farm-yards in the vicinity. A citizen of Maryville was lately returning home about dusk, when, as he was traversing a road through the woods, he was suddenly confronted by the panther. The man, fortunately, was armed with a stick, which he brandished before the wild beast, who slowly and sullenly retreated, until a clearing was reached, when the animal disappeared in the woods.

FEDERAL.

XLI CONGRESS---THIRD SESSION.

SENATE..............WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

MR. HARLAN introduced a bill in relation to bridges across the Mississippi river. Referred.

DECORATION DAY.

MR. THAYER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the House joint resolution making the 13th of May—Decoration Day—a National holiday. He did not concur in the report, and would call up the bill at an early day.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

MR. WILLIAMS moved to take up the resolution for a special committee on ocean telegraph legislation.

A vote upon the motion was prevented by Mr. Sumner, who occupied the floor during the remainder of the morning hour.

MR. WILLIAMS was not disposed to allow the Senator from Massachusetts to accomplish his purpose by talking against time, and therefore asked leave to move to extend the morning hour until the subject was disposed of.

MR. SUMNER objected, and the resolution went over.

SOUTHERN TAX LANDS.

A committee on conference was ordered upon the House amendments to the bill for the relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States.

GULF STEAMSHIP LINE.

At 1:30 p. m. the unfinished business being the bill for subsidy to the New Orleans and Mexican Steam-ship line came up in order, when Mr. Davis moved to postpone for the present all future orders, to take up the House bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 and the widows of deceased soldiers. He demanded the yeas and nays on the motion.

MR. WILLIAMS hoped the vote upon the motion would be a test of the Senate whether it would legislate further at present upon the question of steamship subsidies.

Mr. Davis' motion prevailed. Yeas, 28; nays, 24; and the pension bill referred to was considered.

MR. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with an amendment, a bill to enable the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company to change the northern terminus of their road from Traverse Bay to the Straits of Mackinaw.

On motion of Mr Harlan, a bill confirming the State of Iowa's title to certain lands granted it by the act of July, 1862, was passed as amended, preserving the rights under the homestead and pre emption laws.

PENSIONS.

The question was upon the amendment to strike out the clause making the payment of pensions conditional upon proof by applicants of their inability to support themselves. Agreed to.

MR. SAWYER moved to grant pensions also to soldiers of the war of 1812, whose services were specifically recognized by Congress, although their consecutive service may have been less than three months.

MR SAWYER said the amendment applied to some five or six survivors of a little band of boys who took part in the battle of Plattsburg, and who were honorably mentioned in Gen McCook's dispatches and in resolutions by Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

MR. VICKERS moved to give pensions to all who served three months during the war, instead of requiring three months consecutive service. Agreed to.

MR FLANAGAN moved to include soldiers in the Florida war of 1834. Lost.

MR. EDMUNDS said he could see no equity in the limitation of pensions to those whose services were recent. He desired that all soldiers of the war of 1812 be placed upon an equal footing, as the Government should recognize the patriotism and meritorious services of all who served, without distinction.

MR WILSON thought the pension should be made dependent on the poverty of the pensioner. He would grant pensions to old soldiers who asked for them as a means of keeping them out of the poor house, but would not pension upon tax-payers of the country a class of men in wealthy or comfortable circumstances.

MR. THURMAN differed with Mr. Wilson on the ground on which the bill should stand. Instead of making it a pauper bill, as suggested by that Senator, he would have it regarded as a generous but just recognition of public services.

The pending amendment, as modified, on motion of Mr. Thurman, was then agreed to, the effect being to allow pensions to all soldiers of the war of 1812 who had served fourteen days.

The bill was further amended so as to allow pensions only to widows of soldiers who were married at the time of the war of 1812, and excluding those who subsequently married again. Also making the time of service two months instead of three months.

On motion of Mr. Stearns the provisions of the bill were extended to widows of Revolutionary soldiers. The bill then passed. It will now be returned to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendment.

At 5:25 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

HOMEOPATHY.

MR. KELSEY, of N. Y., presented the petition of fifteen members of the Ontario and Yates County (New York) Homeopathic Medical Society, and 178 citizens of Ontario county, asking that one or more professorships of the homeopathic system be provided for in the bill now pending before Congress to establish a National University at Washington. Also asking for the removal of Van Aernam from the office of Commissioner of Pensions, for having removed Dr. Spooner, a surgeon of the homeopathic school, from the office of Examining Pension Surgeon.

THE RANCHO ARROGO.

MR. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Land Claims, reported a bill to restore to certain parties their rights under the laws and treaties of the United States giving the legal representatives of Juan Miranda, claiming the lands in California known as the Rancho Arrogo de San Antonio, the right to present their petition in writing for the same to the United States District Court, with such documentary evidence and testimony of witnesses as such claimants rely upon in support of their claim, and providing, in case of a favorable decision, that claimants shall be allowed patents for an equal quantity of unoccupied and unappropriated public lands not mineral.

MR. SARGENT moved an amendment, providing no more than 640 acres be located in any one township. He protested against a further absorption of large tracts of land in California, as a pernicious system which had already cost that State a million of inhabitants.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Sargent's amendment was agreed to, and the bill was then rejected.

On motion of Mr Johnson, the Senate bill to create an additional land district in California was taken from the Speaker's table.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The House at half-past one went in committee of the whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the naval appropriation bill. The total amount appropriated by the bill is $19,333,111. The debate in the committee went through the usual range touching the coast survey, League Island and New London navy-yards, secretaries to naval officers, &c. Without disposing of the bill, the committee rose.

THE SUFFERERS IN EUROPE.

On motion of Mr. Banks, the Senate having concurred in the resolution for relief to the sufferers by the war in Europe, it was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

JAMES RIVER.

MR. STEVENSON offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to furnish a report of the examination and survey of the James river and Kanawha canal, made under authority of the act of July, 1870. Adopted.

The House at a quarter past four adjourned.

TELEGRAMS.

Washington S Reddick, a member of the Virginia Senate, died yesterday morning at New Orleans.

Twenty eight thousand dollars have already been contributed at Boston toward sending a ship-load of provisions to France.

The fishing schooner Edith Wanzer, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, is supposed to have been lost on the western banks with all hands—her crew comprised twelve men.

The Senate committee of the Virginia Legislature yesterday decided to report adversely on the bill amending the charter of the Alexandria and Fredericksburg railroad so as to extend the road to Richmond.

In the case of George Cahoon, ex-military Mayor of Richmond, sentenced to five years in the State prison for forgery, the Court of Appeals yesterday morning reversed the rulings of the lower court and granted a new trial.

Mrs. Michaels, of Egg Harbor, N. Y., became insane yesterday and seizing her two young children threw them in the well and then jumped in herself. All were drowned. It appears that Mrs. Michaels also attempted to drown her son, ten years of age, but he escaped.

At seven o'clock Tuesday evening the engine of the freight train jumped the track at Dale's Mills, on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railroad, injuring the engineer, named Pearcey, so that he died in four hours. Seventeen mules were killed. Pearcey resided at Lawrenceburg.

The State Senate of Missouri yesterday passed a concurrent resolution instructing their Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against further appropriations to the National capitol at Washington, and also requesting them to urge the removal of the Capital to a more central and convenient point.

A large meeting of citizens of Painesville, Ohio, was held at the Cowles House there last evening, to celebrate the 60th birthday of Horace Greeley, in the afternoon partaking of an excellent supper. Appropriate toasts were read and responded to. A letter from Horace Greeley, regretting his inability to be present, was read.

NEW YORK.

Sailing of the First German Steamer—General Pleasanton Congratulated—National Cemeteries—The Washburne Will Case—Extensive Innovations Proposed—Dion Challenges Rudolphe—Etc., Etc.

GERMAN STEAMER SAILS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The steamer Helvetia proceeded yesterday on the original route which steamers always took before the war. The Helvetia calls at Plymouth with the English mails. She has about sixty passengers on board, of whom twenty-five are in the cabin.

THE WASHBURNE WILL CASE

reappeared yesterday in the meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society. The committee of six Vice Presidents, appointed to nominate an arbitor on the part of the Bible Society, presented, through Vice President Walsh, the names of President Woolsey, of Yale College, Hon. H. R. Curtiss, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Joel Parker, of New Hampshire. A letter was received from Mrs. Washburne, signifying her concurrence in the arbitration.

GEN. PLEASANTON

is expected in the city to-day or to morrow. It is stated a number of leading citizens are anxious to testify their obligation to him for his opposition to the income tax and that he will be asked to meet some of them at a dinner at Delmonico's on Saturday evening.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

A delegation left this city yesterday for Washington to lay before Congress a memorial from the ladies Union Relief Association, asking Congress to so alter the laws regulating the national cemeteries of the country that honorably discharged Union soldiers, who served in the rebellion, may have burial in them. As the law now stands none but soldiers dying in the service can have burial in the national cemeteries.

BILLIARDS.

Cyrille Dion has challenged Rudolphe to play a game of billiards of 2 000 points or upward for a stake of $1,000 or more aside, the contest to take place in six or ten days. It is thought that Rudolphe will accept.

THE ERIE AND THE O. AND M.'S GAUGE.

On application of the Erie Railroad Company Judge Sutherland has granted an injunction restraining the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company from altering their gauge, and an order to show cause why it should not be made perpetual. Wm. R. Barr and H. Harley are sureties in five thousand dollars each.

A HORRID FARCE.

Geo. Jones, otherwise Count Johannes, and James Hughes, who are charged by Jones with being the murderers of the late Ben. Nathan, have both been before the grand jury of that body, who thoroughly investigated the allegations made by Jones, together with the proofs in the case, and decided unanimously yesterday evening that there are not the slightest grounds for the charge against Hughes. They dismissed the case without finding an indictment. Jones now announces his intention to prosecute Messrs. Roche and McClelan, Hughes' counsel, for alleged libel.

A BIG DAMAGE SUIT.

The suit of Antonio Millan against Captain John Graham for false imprisonment, growing out of certain transactions of Millan's as agent for the Peruvian Government in the purchase of gunboats, was concluded to-day, the jury rendering a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $73,000.

PROPOSED INNOVATIONS.

Collector Murphy is to go to Washington to have introduced into Congress a bill authorizing collectors of ports to act as commissioners of immigration, under the direction of the National Government. Also to place the quarantine under the National, instead of State control. He will also urge the passage of a bill increasing the power of supervisors and inspectors of elections.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—P. M.

The Gold market is weaker on the improvement of bonds in London, closing at 111⅜@111½. The rates paid for carrying were 2@6 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange, were $48,000,000.

Government securities were dull but steady this morning, and in the afternoon firm. The German bankers were buyers.

The stock market was strong in the early dealings, but became heavy on the first call and so continued until about the mid-day, when it became steady, prices improving a fraction, with Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi and Lake Shore as the special features. In Rock Island about 10,000 shares changed hands. Express stocks have been strong on the entire list, with the principal activity in United States, which, at the board, rose to 44. The market closed steady.

The money market is easy at 4@5 per cent. State securities are dull and heavy.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	113⅛
Coupons of '62	110⅝
Coupons of '64	110⅜
Coupons of '65	[illegible]
Do new	109⅝
Coupons of '67	109⅝
Coupons of '68	109⅝
Ten-forties	109⅛
Currency 6's	111¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	[illegible]	Old Virg'a	64
Old Tenn	63½	Old N. Car	47
New Tenn	64	New N. Car	24½
New Virg'a	60		

STOCKS.

Western U. Tel	46½	Northwestern	74¼
Quicksilver	10	Do preferred	84¾
Mariposa	5	Rock Island	106⅝
Do preferred	8⅛	N. J. Cen't	104½
Adams Express	67	St. Paul	52⅞
Wells & Fargo	40	Do preferred	74⅜
Amer. Express	43⅛	Tol. & Wabash	52⅛
U. S. Express	43⅝	Do preferred	74
Pacific Mail	43¼	Fort Wayne	94½
N. Y. Cent'l, con.	93¼	Terre Haute	26
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	89⅝	Do preferred	57
Erie	21⅞	Chi. & Alton	116⅛
Erie preferred	45	Do preferred	118⅛
Harlem	125	Ohio & Mis'sippi	34⅜
Do preferred	126	C.C. and C.	81
Reading	97⅞	Lake Shore	93⅜
Mich. Central	117	Burlington	152
Pittsburg	103⅛	Ill. Cent	134

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,490, of a quality inferior to that of last week, but including a fine drove of Kentucky and one from Ohio and a large number from Canada. The market opened dull, with few purchasers. The few sales made indicate a decline in price. Last week the range was from 5⅛c for light Canada to 9c for selected Kentucky. The fine Ohios here are held at 9c, but are not likely to realize it. M. Gallice sold 18 Canada, averaging 1000, at 7⅛c. S. W. Clark sold 18 New York stillers, averaging 1150, at 6⅜c; 20 bulls, averaging 1000, at 5⅜c. E. Enright sold 12 Canada, averaging 1200, at $7 83. Geo. Kale sold 50 Canada, averaging 920, at 5⅛c. John Weber sold 7 Illinois, averaging 1600, at 7c; 35, averaging 1220, at 7⅛c; 17, averaging 1260, at $7 45; 18, averaging 1280, at 7½. B. C. Coon sold 16 Ohio steers, averaging 1290, at $7 55; 10, selected from very fine Kentucky, averaging 1490, at 9c. Livingston & Rosenthal sold 45 Illinois oxen, averaging 1580, at $7 25; 17 Kentucky, averaging 1380, at $7 90. Seneca sold 11 Canada, mixed, averaging 1100, at $6. W. H. Thompson sold 20 Canada, averaging 1025, at 5⅛c. A few extra milch cows sold at $75 to 80.

SHEEP—Receipts 14000. The market opened steady, with a fair demand, but afterward fell off ⅛ and ¼c. There were large numbers in the yards for sale. New York sold at 8⅛ to 8⅜c; 90 at 6@6⅛c; Michigan, averaging 90 lbs, at 5⅛c; choice, averaging 96, 7c; Canada, averaging 135, at 7c; Illinois, averaging 85, at 5c; Ohio, averaging 112, at 7c.

HOGS—Receipts 6,000. All gone forward in first hands. Dressed hogs dull and ⅛ to ⅜c lower; receipts large; sales at 9⅛ to 9⅜c.

JUST SO.

A Rational Democratic View of the Political Situation.

[From the Nashville Banner.]

If the COURIER-JOURNAL, in advocating in manly, frank, straight-forward way, the oblivion of effete dogmas; the acceptance of the situation as we find it; the abstinence from that sort of maudlin political inebriety which proposes in advance to lay out a programme for the Democratic party, so soon as it shall succeed to power, which promises to wipe out the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, and do a great many other violent and revolutionary things—if, in this, the COURIER JOURNAL has strayed from the fold, then it has strayed wisely and timely, and will be sustained by the common intelligence of the country, and even, perhaps, let us hope, of the State of Kentucky. We might agree with the Enquirer, that a great many things have been engrafted into the fundamental law which we could have preferred omitted, but that they are the law is an inexorable, stubborn fact, and by the consent of the voters who placed the present party in power, and so far from its being the correct policy for the Democratic party to pronounce, in advance, its determination to undo these enactments, we are of the conviction that it had better sign its death warrant at once. If the COURIER-JOURNAL has strayed from the fold—and we think we have read it carefully—in its repeated protests against the impracticabilities of a reckless and insane Bourbonism, then the Democratic party of Kentucky had better stray after it, or it is very certain to get left. If there is any health in the Democratic party of the country to-day, it is in proportion to its justification, encouragement and indorsement of just such truthful independence and practical wisdom as the COURIER-JOURNAL has displayed. If it cannot brook to look within itself, there is no health in it, and if there is not practical statesmanship among its influential leaders to follow that faith, it will almost deserve the defeat which certainly awaits a policy suicidally antagonistic to that indicated by the COURIER-JOURNAL. What the Democratic party needs is firm but sincere and well-meant criticism from its friends—not the flattery of partisan toadyism and sycophancy, which can do it no possible good, and which adheres to it but for the money that may be in it. To be true to itself the Democratic party must cauterize from it such useless and harmful excrescences.

INDIANA NEWS.

Worthington, Greene county, has a $250 dog.

The bondsmen of James Shehan, charged with committing a rape on Miss Petty, of Morristown, Randolph county, have delivered him to the authorities, and he is now in jail awaiting trial.

In the Thursday session of the House of Representatives the first section of the general election bill, fixing general elections for the second Tuesday in October, passed without amendment.

Jefferson county has one Representative in the House of the General Assembly of the State, one jointly with Ripley, which is half a Representative, and one jointly with Scott and Clark, which is one-third of a Representative.

A citizen of Centerville, some time since, became tired of the dull routine of life, and sought to put an end to his existence by taking inwardly a pulverized lamp-chimney and a bottle of eye-water. The experiment proved a failure.

A woodman recently felled a tree in Owen county, in an opening of which, fifty-five feet from the base, was found the skeleton of a bear, much decayed. The appearance of the skeleton and its surroundings indicated that it must have been there for nearly a century.

The Seymour Democrat mentions the death of the mother of Mr. H. C. Dawnetelise, and adds that she was the oldest resident of Jackson county. Her husband was an officer in Wellington's army, at Waterloo, and the lady, who accompanied her husband, was shot from her horse by a stray bullet and severely wounded.

On Saturday last, the team of a Mr. Perry, at the junction near Kokomo, was frightened by the new whistle at the machine shop, and ran away. Mr. Perry was on the wagon, on top of a load of wood. He was thrown off in such a manner that the wheels passed over him, crushing his ribs and otherwise so injuring him that he died soon afterward.

Walter Thornburg, a man living at Hagerstown, Wayne county, was shot by Chas. Buckinstore near Hagerstown on the 28th inst. Buckinstore said, "I am going to shoot at your sleigh," and fired, about fifteen shot taking effect in Thornburg's body. The wounds are not serious, and the circumstances seem to indicate that the shot was fired at the sleigh and not at Thornburg.

From the Indianapolis Journal: "By a private telegram received at an early hour yesterday morning we learn that Carter's steam flouring mill, in Columbus, was discovered to be on fire on Wednesday night at 12 o'clock. Owing to the hour at which it occurred, and several unfortunate circumstances combined, the building was totally destroyed. It was a well-built three-story brick, and was one of the best appointed mills in Southern Indiana. A large quantity of grain was in store that was also destroyed. The loss will be about $14 000, partially covered by insurance, but to what amount is not yet ascertained."

EUROPEAN ISSUES.

The Great Republican Leader of Spain on the Eastern Question and the New King.

A DAY OF MOURNING.

Senor Castelar, the Spanish orator and Republican leader, has written from Madrid a letter to El Monitor Republicano, of Mexico City, of January 5. We give below the most interesting parts of it relative to the Eastern question and King Amadeus:

RUSSIA AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

Notwithstanding its declaration in favor of peace, its confidence in its own security and regard for the independence of Turkey, there is to be seen palpitating in each line of the Russian dispatch (written by Gortschakoff) the eternal thought of the race, which is the possession of Constantinople, that city which is seated between Europe and Asia, surrounded by the sea. This must be, in the day when the grand confederation of humanity shall be enthroned, the capital of the world. What Lisbon is to Spain and Rome is to Italy, Constantinople is to the Russians. Thus, as if we could not be a nationality strong and secure unless we hold the mouth of the Tagus, and as Italy could not be a united and powerful nation without the Tiber, so Russia can never be a European power unless it possesses the Bosphorus. To these geographical exigencies there are united predictions bound up in history, in poetry, in the traditions of the Slavic race. The city of Constantine, the Basilica of Saint Sophia, which bears aloft the Eastern Cross in its blessed cupolas, the sacred spot where so many Councils have met, the seat of the patriarchs, the cradle of this same Greek religion which has Christianized all the Russian Empire, now groans under the load of dishonor, is growing old under the cimiter of the Turks. From the peasant in his cold steppe to the Emperor in his splendor, from the Oriental bishop, who says mass in the holy places of Moscow, to the poor monk in the Siberian deserts; from the Communist municipality, which has emancipated its slaves, to the splendid city of St. Petersburg, throughout all Russia and among all the Russians, resounds the name of Constantinople as resounded the name of Jerusalem in the hearts of Catholics in those far-off times of the First Crusades.

Thus it happens that the leaving a large liberty to Russia in the Black Sea is equivalent to leaving it the option of entering Constantinople at will. And as the going to the Bosphorus is a Russian tradition, so the preventing of Russia's going there has become an English tradition—England lives upon the East. She is the Rome of the seas, because she holds India. England is, for this reason, the protector of the Orient. How can she consent for Russia to substitute for British influence in the East her own ambitious Panslavism? Thus it happens that Europe is menaced with a new war, in comparison with which the Prusso-French struggle may be an idyl, though a war, by the by, which is now costing so many bloody tears and is bringing upon us so many evils; which fills us with fear, which strikes us dumb as were the men of the fifth century, when, in the pouring forth of the German hordes, the old world was broken up.

THE NEW KING OF SPAIN.

Will not the Eastern question be mixed with the question of the candidacy to the Spanish throne? Let any one say what he will, the House of Savoy, to prevent the Republic from being proclaimed in Spain, as it has been in France, sent us its son to monarchize for a little while that Latin race which is so near to a republic. The obstacle in the way of these combinations, Napoleon III, has fallen. The Spanish monarchists thought of electing Frederick Charles, a Protestant Prince, but the Pope, for the purpose of preventing this great disgrace from falling upon the church, the disgrace of seeing a Protestant seated on the Spanish throne, used his influence with the confessor of the Duchess of Aosta, who induced her to persuade her husband to accept the crown, and to oblige him to wear that which my prove to be a crown of thorns.

The Duke of Aosta at last accepted the crown It is impossible to describe the rage which his candidacy excited in the hearts of the Spanish people, so fond as they are of their independence. If the 191 Deputies, a majority obtained by means of a liberal use of public money, be excepted, the remainder of the nation protests against this foolish election with a unanimity having no parallel. The clergy abominate the son of the excommunicated, the recent robber of the Pope. The nobility are dissatisfied, because they cling to their monarchical traditions. The more moderate portion of the Conservative party go along with the House of Bourbon, and the more liberal portion with the House of Orleans. The people ask for no other solution than the Republic.

So it happened that the day of election was one of veritable mourning to Madrid. From daylight the troops began to take up position on all the streets of the city, armed, as they were, with all classes of arms, as if, in place of seeing the Messiah promised by the Monarchists, there was really coming a Conqueror. The Republican party were under the necessity of recommending order through their directory, to the end that the people might not arise in revolt in the streets, notwithstanding cannon were frowning upon them, with the match already lighted. Around the Cortese there wandered large multitudes, silent but threatening in appearance. Strong detachments of cavalry prevented them from passing through the streets.

As soon as the session was opened the Republican deputies asked permission to speak. This was for the purpose of presenting protests from different populations against the election of a king. Afterward some of them asked what liberty was enjoyed by deputies who were constrained to vote in the midst of such large bodies of armed men. The President denied that there was force. This was said amid the buzzing of members who were already looking upon the troops in arms. One of the Ministerial party said that the lives of the Monarchists were threatened. A Republican loudly proclaimed that he should prove his assertions. A member of the Carlists said that the candidacy was a shameful affair; the Ministers cried out, "Let him be put out." Hearing this insult offered to the inviolability of the rights of a deputy, the Republican minority arose and protested energetically against such improper words. The tumult was so great that the President, in endeavoring to restore order, broke his mace. A deputy asked that there should be read the list of those who voted for Isabel II. in 1854. The result was that the number of voters was nearly the same as those who voted for the Duke of Aosta. Another deputy asked that a list of those who voted against her should be read. This list showed the names of many Republicans, now Monarchists. Senor Cabello, a deputy from an Andalusian province, asked in what language would the Duke be sworn, in Italian or Castilian. The asking of this question produced a great tumult.

Spain does not want a king, much less a foreign king. If contrary to my hopes, the new monarchy shall take root in the hearts of the people, it cannot at any rate dispel from this land independence and liberty.

THE ROMANCE OF A PHILOSOPHER.

Horace Greeley: His Dams and Detractors, His Desert and His Ship Canal.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE.

[From the New York Sun.]

In 1851 Mr. Greeley made his first visit to Europe. He looked deeply into many things, and rummaged the Old World to its utmost recesses. Among the objects to which he gave especial attention was farming. In England he was impressed with the system of drainage, and with the application of tiles to that purpose. He investigated the system thoroughly, wrote about it in his letters to the Tribune, and became satisfied that it lay at the bottom of successful farming. His convictions on the subject finally crystalized into a glittering proverb, to-wit: "If a man does not drain his farm, his farm will drain his pockets."

Leaving England, Mr. Greeley struck the continent, and strode over Lombardy with firm tread, erect ear, and observing eye. In that storied land he met with an agricultural surprise. He looked for drainage but found irrigation. There the problem was, not how to drain the water off the lands, but how to flood it on. This unexpected agricultural phenomenon struck deep into Mr. Greeley's philosophical mind. He was surprised, but he was not overcome. He at once set about investigating the Lombard system of irrigation, and soon got at the bottom of it. And then he was glad. "Now," said he, "I have a complete thing. The

TWO LEGS

on which agriculture stand are drainage and irrigation. With either leg gone, agriculture is a poor, hobbling cripple; but with both legs in a healthy condition, she can stand, not like the angel of the Apocalypse, with one foot upon the land and the other upon the sea, but what is better, she can stand with one foot upon the desert and the other upon the swamp." That was a grand conception, and it filled Mr. Greeley's soul to overflowing; and while he was thus delighted, he hastened home to confer this double-legged agricultural boon upon his own beloved land. The first necessity was to find some favored spot where marshy stretches and desert tracts vied in gentle alternation, so that the two legs of his agricultural system might disport themselves in neighborly contiguity, and even intertwine in juxtaposited circularities. In the mutations which our planet has undergone, the exact spot which Mr Greeley wanted had been formed, and the Indians had named it Chappaqua. Mr. Greeley found this favored spot, and felt that his most sanguine hopes had been more than realized. To carry out his original idea, he had an aboriginal domain. He bought a tract, which in itself combined all the requisites of a marsh and desert, it being a swamp in the spring and fall, and a

HARD-BAKED

patch of sterility in the summer. He also bought a wooded hillside contiguous to the marsh, which was traversed by a brook running through a deep gorge. He determined to apply the theory of draining to the morass, and to build dams across the gorge on the hillside, so as to store up in the rainy season a sufficient quantity of water to irrigate the crops on his drained marsh in dry times. And as the forest on the hill-side was particularly thick, and ventilation impossible, and the site altogether one of the most unhealthy that could be selected, Mr. Greeley concluded to build his house among the trees and live there in defiance of typhus and chills and fever. In exculpation of Mr. Greeley's judgment in the matter, it should be remarked that he foresaw that whenever he should become heated with political or newspaper strife, he could slip up to his mansion in the Chappaqua woods and cool himself off with a nice chill at any season of the year.

Mr Greeley bought his farm in the spring, and at once set about draining the marsh. For this purpose he employed all the men and teams that could be found in the neighborhood, and philanthropically raised the price of labor so as nearly to ruin all the surrounding farmers. He shaved off the hummocks and dug up the bogs in the marsh and burnt them; dug drains in every direction, putting in the most approved sorts of tiles; plowed and subsoiled the land, and harrowed it and rolled it down to a beautiful level delightful to the eye. He looked at the reclaimed and beautified swamp with exultation and pleasure, confident that at last he was going to teach the farmers of the United States such a lesson of good as they had never had before.

HOW THE DRAINS WORKED.

This job having been beautifully accomplished and liberally paid for, Mr. Greeley waited with confidence for the fall rains. They came soon, and in enormous abundance. After several days of heavy rainfall, he went up to Chappaqua to survey his meadow and contemplate the beautiful effects of scientific drainage. To his astonishment and alarm he found that his subsoiled, tiled, plowed, harrowed, and rolled land was as great a marsh as ever, and that it was impossible to walk anywhere upon it without sinking to the knees in mud. This filled the philosopher with terror. It seemed to him that there must be some mistake in his calculations, and that his thousands had been expended for naught. In his desperation he bethought him of calling in a scientific draining engineer, an idea which had not occurred to him before. He went to George E Waring, Jr., who was then employed in that capacity upon the Central Park, and took him with him to Chappaqua by an express train. Arrived at the scene of desolation, Mr. Greeley sadly led Mr. Waring out to behold the meadow. Waring examined it with attention, and in about twenty minutes gave his opinion.

"Mr. Greeley," said he, "this job of draining has been beautifully done. The tiles are first-rate, and the drains appear to have been put down on honor everywhere. But there is one difficulty about them. In every case the head of the drain is a little lower than its outlet, and the consequence is that the water, instead of flowing away from your meadow, settles back upon it worse than ever."

After having got this scientific opinion, Mr. Greeley concluded to employ Mr. Waring to take up the drains and lay them down again. The expense was heavy, but it was borne with patience, as otherwise the great theory of draining could not be properly developed and propagated in the United States.

MR. GREELEY'S DAMS.

Having at last got the drainage all right, Mr. Greeley was now prepared to advance upon the second branch of his agricultural science. In order to provide water for irrigation to be shed abroad upon the garden crops in his reclaimed morass during the droughts of summer, he determined to build two dams across the gorge on his hillside. With these he designed to save up the water in the spring, keeping it safe under the shadow of his spreading forest until the dog days; and then, while his neighbors' crops were all wilted with the excessive heat and the absence of rain, his would stand fresh and green and blooming, a delight to all beholders and a wonder to all unscientific agriculturists.

A MIRACLE OF DAMMING.

Mr. Greeley knew a very respectable house-builder in the city of New York, and hired him to construct his dams. The house-builder had not only never built a dam, but had never even seen one built. So he read up a little on the subject, and learned that a dam should be laid in Roman cement. He informed Mr Greeley of this truth, and Mr. Greeley was pleased at such an exhibition of intelligence, and provided the Roman cement with alacrity. In due time the dams were completed at an expense of some three thousand dollars. Like the drains, they were built on honor. More beautiful mason work could not be found. Every stone was smoothly fitted to every other, and they were bound together with Roman cement. The dams were about ten feet long at the bottom and eighteen feet at the top, and from fifteen to twenty feet high. At the bottom they were two feet thick, and at the top about sixteen inches. The walls rose straight up, and the beautiful sweep of their broad faces was not broken or marred by a single protruding buttress. They were all finished in good season for the spring rains. Mr. Greeley admired them, and felt that at last he had his money's worth, and was going to demonstrate the incalculable benefits of irrigation in a dry season.

BEGINNING OF THE RAINS.

Presently the rains commenced; and as, with satisfaction in his heart, the great farmer directed the gates of his dam to be shut down, his mind dwelt with a thrill of joy upon the fair expanse of water that would be gathered in each reservoir to shed abroad its blessings at the proper period. But unfortunately more rain fell than Mr. Greeley had expected. In fact, there was a regular freshet all over the country. Bridges were carried away and the early crops damaged by overflows. For such a state of things poor Mr. Greeley's dams were not constructed. They were fair weather dams. The floods rose upon them, and filled them, and rushed over them, and dashed against them; and one stormy night, about 2 o'clock in the morning, while the great farmer was sleeping quietly in his cottage among the thick trees,

THE DAMS GAVE WAY!

The enormous mass of water swept like an avalanche down the gorge and over the meadow. It gullied out the brook. It gathered up the sand and gravel, and, loaded with indescribable heaps of stones, pebbles, earth, trees, Roman cement, logs, brush, fence rails, and all manner of rubbish, it poured down over the reclaimed meadow. In the morning Mr. Greeley, standing on a precipitous bank of the gorge, like "Warsaw's last champion,"

—"from the hight surveyed,
Wide o'er the fields, a waste of ruin laid."

The spectacle was too much for the philosopher. Mr. Greeley swore. He swore by the land and by the sea; by the sun, moon and stars; by drainage and by irrigation; by the jawbone of the ass wherewith Samson slew the Philistines, and also by his own jawbone. Then came a revulsion of feeling, and he sat him down and lamented. In fact, the poor man was heartbroken at this everlasting calamity, and with anguish of soul he set to work to clear the meadow from the ruin that had been heaped upon it. The loss by this great experiment in scientific irrigation was not far from $5,000, and since then irrigation has not been practiced by wholesale at Chappaqua any more.

MR. GREELEY ATTEMPTS TO IRRIGATE A DESERT.

But the philosopher has practised irrigation [illegible] water. [illegible] Father Meeker, a good man and [illegible], set out on a pilgrimage to discover the desired country. After much wandering, he finally found it in far Colorado, in the midst of a scene of unequalled aridity and desolation. In that wretched waste a town site was selected and

NAMED GREELEY,

so as indissolubly to wed that name with the coming triumphs of irrigation to be there achieved. Thither a devoted band of Mr. Greeley's admirers were led by the enthusiastic and bold Meeker. The settlement was planted forty miles from the nearest drop of water, in order that the experiment might not be interfered with by aqueous interruptions. Then, a trench forty miles long was dug from the Cache la Poudre, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, to bring water to the hapless settlers. As there was no lumber nor anything to make lumber of in that desolate region, all the building materials, save sand, and every article of furniture, had to be brought hundreds of miles at great cost. Faith in Mr. Greeley's theory of irrigation, however, ran the population up to 1,200, and never on earth were there 1,200 other people so dry. The expense of irrigation and the discomforts of living in a desert capped the enthusiasm and wilted the faith of the irrigators. They began to yearn for the lakes, the ponds, the rivers, and the sparkling brooks of more humid climes, and about 600 of them incontinently left for regions where sand is scarce and water abundant. Those who remained—all except the noble hearted Meeker—send bitter wails to Mr. Greeley's ears over their woes, but that great philanthropist, with characteristic firmness, constantly assures them that no sufferings which they may undergo will daunt his resolution or turn him aside from his purpose of carrying out the theory of irrigation which he brought home with him from his travels in the Old World. He is as truly devoted to this splendid theory as Artemus Ward was to the vigorous prosecution of the war, when he declared that he had sent two of his wife's brothers to the front, and was ready to send all the rest of her relations.

MR. GREELEY'S SLANDERERS.

It is now necessary to return from Meeker's desolate settlement in Colorado to Chappaqua, and note a new development of Mr. Greeley's interest in American agriculture. His activity in these matters never ceases; it only takes new directions. One of its last manifestations was the having of a commission appointed for the drainage of Westchester county. Mr Greeley's experience in draining his morass, of course, entitled him to a commanding place on this commission, and he got it. No sooner was this fact made public than envy and detraction began their work. Rumors were put in circulation that Mr. Greeley, having first bought up all the mill sites on the Nepperhan creek, was going, under pretense of draining the country thereabouts, to deepen that stream from its source to its mouth, and thus, at the public expense, enhance the value of the water privileges which he had secretly become possessed of. Mr. Greely promptly met and disproved these misrepresentations; but he had no sooner routed his foes on the Nepperhan, than he was assailed with similar charges from the banks of the Bronx. These he also met with that frankness and fearlessness which characterize the man and endear him to his friends. It is now alleged that Mr. Greeley's game has finally been penetrated, and that his actual design is to drain Westchester county and the pockets of its inhabitants, by digging a ship-canal from his farm eastward to Long Island Sound, in order that the

VAST QUANTITIES OF CARROTS,

which he annually raises, and which are too much for the freightage capacity of the Harlem railroad, can be taken to market by water carriage, and fertilizers be transported in sloops, schooners and other water craft from all parts of the country to Mr. Greeley's barn-yard. This scheme, in its philanthropic aspects, is strictly accordant with Mr. Greeley's entire career. One of the great contests of his busy life has been the war which he has incessantly waged against the class known as middlemen, who stand between the producer and the consumer, and, according to Mr. Greeley's theory, prey upon both. It is not unnatural for Mr. Greeley to take this view of the subject, for, though he is by no means to be despised as a producer, while as a middleman he has never been of the slightest account. Mr. Greeley believes that his ship canal, from his door-yard eastward to Long Island Sound, will enable him to triumph over the class which he so zealously detests, as, by means of that aqueous highway, he (Greeley the producer) will be able, as he fervently hopes, to land his carrots on the door-steps of the consumers, despite all the middlemen from Chappaqua to Castle Garden.

THE SHIP CANAL A MEANS OF IRRIGATION.

Mr. Greeley's friends admit that he is pushing for a ship canal, but deny that it is intended to be used as an instrument for draining Westchester county, whatever may be the case as to the pockets of the inhabitants. On the contrary, it is claimed that the ship canal is designed by Mr. Greeley to demonstrate the utility of the theory of irrigation which he brought home with him from Lombardy in 1852, and to which he has ever clung with unflagging faith, notwithstanding the untoward results which have always attended his efforts to reduce it to practice. Mr. Greeley now believes that in his proposed ship canal he has at last hit upon a way whereby he can confer the boon of irrigation upon Westchester county. His plan is to have his ship canal run along the top of the highest ridge between his farm and the Sound, instead of through low and swampy lands, as is invariably the case with canals projected by inferior minds. The canal is to be fed by means of

HYDRAULIC RAMS

placed on the most commanding eminences along the route. The same kind of hydraulic rams will probably be used for this purpose, as Mr. Greeley's friend, the late Governor Wright, proposed to import into Indiana to improve the breed of sheep of that flourishing commonwealth. It will be seen at a glance what advantages in the way of irrigation would be afforded by such an elevated body of flowing water as the proposed ship canal, and that its value as a source of water power would be limited only by the capacity of the hydraulic rams upon the Westchester hights.

☞ On North Bass Island, Ohio, a preacher was annoyed by some young sinners of both sexes, who disturbed the meeting. The preacher then adopted a rule that the sexes should be separated during service. The next evening meeting the beaux defied the higher law of the preacher, and set by the sides of their dulcineas. But they behaved themselves, not in any manner disturbing the meeting by whispering, or laughing, or any other levity. But the preacher construed their disobedience of his rule as a defiance of his authority, and hauled the young fellows up before the justice of the island. A jury was demanded, all church members being excluded. The trial lasted three days, the entire inhabitants of the island being witnesses or spectators. The trial resulted in acquittal.

☞ The Sacramento Union has received a letter from a young single woman in New York State informing it that she wants a home and a husband in California. In the postscript, which is longer than the letter, "Nellie" says: "I am a farmer's daughter, and can make butter and cheese; am a tailoress and dress-maker, and have lived thirty years, taking care of myself most of the time; but I am getting tired of it and want to see some of the world, and also need a home. I have a number of acquaintances somewhere in California, but I don't know where." She ought to try the town of Omega, Nevada county, California, in which there are thirty-two young bachelors, and only one unmarried woman.

☞ At the close of the recent severe snow storm, the overland mail-carrier from Darien to Janesville, Wis., found that the roads were impassable by wagon or sleigh, and made preparations to accomplish his trip on horseback. A pair of saddle-bags, which had been stored away for years in the postoffice, were brought forth for his use, and, on opening them, the postmaster discovered two letters, addressed to parties in Darien, which had lain in the bag ever since 1862.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Feb. 3.—Monongahela falling fast; scant ten feet. Allegheny running very heavy ice, which will probably interfere somewhat with coal shipments. No arrivals.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—River twenty-four feet six inches; risen one foot in twenty-four hours; seventy-seven feet six inches space under the bridge. Arrived—Bermuda, from Evansville; Telegraph, from Guyandotte; John T. Moore, from Louisville; Potomac, from New Orleans; Exchange, from Pittsburg. Departed—Major Anderson, for Wheeling; Exchange, for Nashville. Weather clear. Temperature 45.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 3.—Weather clear and beautiful; heavy frost this morning, with the mercury at 20 at daylight, 50 at noon, and 44 at 8 p. m. River risen 2 inches. Port List—Mollie Ebert, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 8 p. m. Spray, Cincinnati to Nashville, 8:30; Wild Duck and barges, St. Louis to Pittsburg, 9 p. m.; Eddyville, from Nashville, midnight; Arkansas Belle, Cairo and return, 2 a. m.; Emma Floyd, Nashville to Cincinnati, 8 p. m.; Chas. Bodmann, to New Orleans, 10 a. m.; Fayette, Henderson and return; Nightingale, Cincinnati to Arkansas river, 1 a. m.; Chalmer, from Cincinnati; Mary Ament, Cannelton and return; Minneola, Cincinnati to Memphis, and Rose Hite, Louisville and return, 3 p. m. The Dexter and barges passed up at 8 p. m. All the boats had good trips. The Bodmann laid over till 10 a. m. to-day, and added largely here.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 3.—River stationary; fifteen feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Arrived—Burksville and J. N. Phillips from Upper Cumberland. Departed—Talisman, for Cairo.

CAIRO, Feb. 3.—Idlewild, Evansville packet, 10 p. m.; Glasgow, St. Louis to New Orleans, 11. St. Luke, St. Louis to Memphis, 11; Hornet, Pittsburg to New Orleans, 1 a. m.; Marble City, Memphis to St. Louis, 3; St. Joseph, Memphis to St. Louis, 7; J. Sharp McDonald, Pittsburg to Baton Rouge, 8; John Lumsden, Nashville packet, 9; Blue Lodge, Memphis to Pittsburg, 10; Mary Davage, St. Louis to Pittsburg, 3 p. m.; H. M. Shreve, Shreveport to St. Louis, 4; Virginia, New Orleans to Louisville, 6; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 8; Alice, Memphis to St. Louis, 8; Jennie Baldwin, Louisville to Cairo, 8. River rose two feet. Weather clear; mercury 48.

ST. LOUIS, February 3.—Arrived—Mary Alice, New Orleans; W. H. Brown, Cairo. Departed—H. S. Turner, New Orleans; Belle Memphis, Memphis; W. H. Brown, Cairo. River stationary. Weather clear, and very warm.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 3.—Weather clear and pleasant. River rising. Departed—Pauline Carroll, for New Orleans; Mary Forsythe, for St. Louis; Cleburne, Arkansas Belle, and Ida, for White river.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—Arrived—Peytona and barges, from Cincinnati; Mary Ann and barges, from Pittsburg; Great Republic, from Cairo; Glencoe, from Louisville; Dexter, from St. Louis. Departed—Tom Jasper, for St. Louis; Mary Ament, for Pittsburg.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1871.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Elkton has four churches.

Danville has a Delnologian Society.

The gas-burners of Maysville are on a strike.

Standford has not a vacant house within its limits.

The Clark county fruit crop will be a failure, the Democrat says.

Clark county farmers are "turning mother earth under with a will."

Kentucky river has risen eight feet, and there is a prospect of a further rise.

The second session of the Warsaw College opened Monday with fifty students.

Mount Sterling has five hunters who have bagged a thousand partridges apiece this season.

Nearly every county in Kentucky will have a candidate for Governor—Harrison is an exception.

Montgomery and Clark county sportsmen are to have a bird-shooting match at Mt. Sterling.

A. C. Quisenberry has retired from the Clark county Democrat, and J. M. Parris is once more sole proprietor and editor.

Arthur Passmore, of Harrodsburg, drew the buggy at the lottery for the benefit of the Catholic Church in Danville on Tuesday.

Kate Collins, an abandoned woman in Lexington, cut her throat with a razor in several places, in an attempt at suicide a few days since.

Mr. Royster, of Fayette county, had nineteen fine sheep killed by dogs on Tuesday night. He considers his loss to be from $450 to $500.

A man in Maysville had a father of eighty-seven, a grandfather of one hundred and ten, and a grandmother of one hundred and twelve.

The Kuklux raided Waco, Madison county, a few nights since, and emptied into the streets the contents of every whisky barrel in town.

Rich. Johnson, of Monterey, Owen county, has sold his fine bay trotting colt, known as Sleepy Tom, to Wm. F. Emison, of Georgetown, for $800.

A negro man whose name is not given was shot in the side while walking on one of the streets in Millersburg on Friday night last, by some party as yet unknown.

Walter Brown, Jr., was before Judge Abbett, at Warsaw, on Sunday, and held in $250 bail to keep the peace, he having threatened or attempted to shoot his father.

Will. Ed. Jones was shot through the arm at a house of ill-fame in the upper part of Montgomery county, on Friday night last. No particulars of the affair are given.

In J. R. Golladay's last drawing, E. Hines and W. F. Koehnberg, of Bowling Green, drew the $500 in gold, and John Walker (man of color), of Louisville, drew the $500 in silver.

J. P. Adamson's store, at Sherbune, was burned on Monday. The stock was worth $7,000 and was insured in the Ætna Company for $3,000. It is thought the store was robbed and afterwards fired.

A. B. Bayless and Green Brown (sic!) citizens of Cynthiana, fired five times apiece at each other without execution a few days since. Rather a waste of time and good powder, but it may have amused them.

The Harrodsburg People says: "The friends and acquaintances of Capt. Jesse Cogar sincerely sympathize with him in the untimely death of his son Mike, which occurred recently in Alabama. We learn that he was mortally wounded with an ax in the hands of a negro."

A writer in the Newcastle Constitutionalist says: "The human heart is a curiously wrought instrument, which may be made to give forth sounds inharmonious, but when touched by the gentle hand of sympathy, will give forth music so sweet that even angels will lean upon their golden harps in rapturous silence."

Last Wednesday evening late, Mr. Park Walton, an old and well-known citizen of Boone county, left the village of Florence on foot for his home about two miles from that place, and was not seen again until the following Friday morning, when his dead body was found in a ravine about half a mile from Florence.

W. N. Richey, of Headquarters precinct, Nicholas county, died on Monday last from the effects of the wounds inflicted by Alex. Bishop in the affray that occurred on Sunday week, and an account of which was published in this column. In the preliminary trial held before Squires Lawson and Cummins, one day last week, Bishop gave bail in the sum of $400 to appear before the next term of the Nicholas Circuit Court.

The Richmond Register says: "Hon. Geo. Denny, Sr., of Garrard county, sold, some few days ago, 220 acres of land, including his handsome residence, at Paint Lick, for $100 per acre. John Burnside, of Garrard, and R. O. McLean, of Tennessee, were the purchasers. Daniel H. Bogie sold to H. I. Todd a part of the farm upon which he resides, near Kirksville, in this county, at $55 per acre, and H. I. Todd sold to Bocie the Dr M. Farris house and lot in Kirksville at $1,500."

In connection with the story published in this column some days since as to the finding of a lock of hair embedded in the heart of a tree, the following explanation is offered: "I learn that in olden times, when wizard cures for diseases were more in vogue than at the present day, a cure for phthisic was prescribed as follows: Take a lock of hair from the head of the patient, especially a child, and bore a hole in the tree, place the hair in the hole, and then plug the hole up. The simultaneous growth of the child and the tree takes the malady from the child, and is supposed to be transmitted to the tree."

Mr. John Houston, a citizen of Boone county, Ky., while returning to his home from Covington, on Thursday evening last, was attacked, about two miles from Florence, by three men, one of whom shot him through the hand. He resisted the robbers until he found it was useless, when he handed over to them his pocket-book, containing $700, and they left him. Mr. Houston is a very unfortunate man. About a year ago thieves broke into his house and stole his gold watch and other articles, and about three months ago two valuable horses belonging to him were burned to death in a fire at Florence.

The Mt. Sterling Sentinel says: "It seems to us that the Directors of the Big Sandy railroad are taking matters easy. It has been several weeks since we were assured that work would be commenced on the road by the first of March, but, as yet, no vote has been taken in Clark or Montgomery, nor is there any prospect of one being ordered, so far as we are advised. The people are beginning to believe that the late talk about the road was all bosh. We hope some of our Lexington contemporaries can enlighten us as to what is being done by the officers of the road. The people are getting impatient."

The Danville Advocate says: "Mr. Thos. Graves, of Lenape, Kansas, has purchased in Boyle county recently and shipped the following fine stock: From S. E Brown, one thoroughbred yearling bull, $200; from F. M. McGinnis, one thoroughbred yearling bull, $150, and one thoroughbred yearling heifer, $125; from G. F. Lee, one thoroughbred cow, $125, and two thoroughbred heifers, $135; from same, one grade calf, $35; two grade two-year-olds from T. E. Woods, $90; one grade yearling calf from F. M. Shumate, $50; seven grade heifers from Reuben Gentry, $300; two Berkshire pigs from Wm. Duke, $30."

The following account of a singular escape is from the Lexington Press: "We understand that a man named Charles Goram was run over by the cars on the Kentucky Central railroad. The car was said to have passed over his leg, yet the bone bears no evidence of being fractured. As we are serious in this statement, and do not want to sell anybody, we state further, that his leg was neither wood nor cast iron, but a *bona fide* flesh and blood leg. Let the unbelieving visit Mr. Goram and inspect for themselves. He is the freight conductor on the Kentucky Central line, and we presume can be found at the freight depot.

From the Maysville Bulletin: "There are six counties in the State which have less than four thousand inhabitants each, and fourteen counties which have a population each of less than five thousand. Neither of these counties has as much population as the least populous ward of the city of Louisville, and one of the wards of that city has more inhabitants than any two of them. With these statistical facts, and the knowledge that all these counties, and many more, are a burden upon the State, is it not passing strange that the Legislature is constantly importuned to create more new counties? We still think it would be better for the Legislature to take the back track, and repeal the laws creating many of these pauper counties, rather than allow any more new ones to be made."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Chattanooga has organized a gas company.

Peddlers of prize candy boxes are indicted in Knoxville.

All the State prisoners at Kansas City dug out on Monday night.

The Spottswood Hotel, in Richmond, is to be replaced in Virginia granite.

Blount county, Tennessee, has a bear, a panther and dogs with the hydrophobia.

The Soldiers' Gazette, at Marysville, Tennessee, has stood picket for the last time.

The Catholic institutions of Memphis are worth nearly three hundred thousand dollars.

A little Nimrod fired into a flock of wild turkeys in Virginia, the other day, and killed a large gray eagle.

The students of Davidson College, North Carolina, have resolved to celebrate annually hereafter the anniversary of General Lee's birthday.

In the *quo warranto* cases of Tennessee it has been decided as a matter of economy, both to the parties interested and the Government, to submit a test case to the Supreme Court. This delays the result a year, and meanwhile the office-holders rest easy.

A few days since, a little boy, the son of George Bennett, who lives about five miles north of Jackson, Tenn., while about the gin, got his head entangled between the band wheel and tumble head. His head was crushed, and the child was instantly killed.

A small colony of Swiss immigrants arrived in Clarksville, Tenn., on the 24th ult., and intend locating near Oakwood, in Montgomery county, where they have purchased land. They brought with them all necessary implements and machinery for the manufacture of cheese on a large scale.

The editor of a North Carolina paper is bothering his head over the following problem: If 4 dogs with 10 legs can catch 80 rabbits with 27 legs in 14 minutes, how many legs must the same rabbits have to get away from 8 dogs, with 32 legs, in 17 minutes and a half—allowing 365 days in the year.

Two brothers, negroes, living on the plantation of Mr. Wade Lyon, near Jackson, Tennessee, had a falling out a few days ago, and the oldest struck his younger brother with a gun, holding the barrel in his hand and striking with the breech. The breech broke and the gun went off, depositing the whole load in the heart of the eldest, killing him instantly.

There appeared in Humboldt, Tennessee, the other day, a moderately good-looking white man and his negro wife, en route to Mississippi, from a visit to the family of the former in the North. The woman was black, but good-looking for a negro. They had two children, and the white husband and father seemed ordinarily attentive to their wants and comforts.

A Florida man lately offered to fight an alligator with a butcher-knife for $500 a side. As the challenge has been open a month and no alligator has come down with his money or an acceptance of the challenge, the man claims to be the champion alligatorist. Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker, however, who has just come out of the swamps, disputes his right, and they will doubtless have a tussle for it.

A Swiss colony was established in Grundy county, Tenn., in 1868. Now, after a little more than two years, the colony is in a most happy and prosperous condition—composed of over one hundred families, making a population of more than six hundred souls, and rapidly increasing. They are gradually surrounding themselves with evidences of thrift and comfort characteristic of old and well-settled districts.

There are thirteen Radical members of the Tennessee Legislature and they are known as "the apostles." One of them, however, is ostracised, because he voted for Andrew Johnson, and, so, when they went around to the gallery the other day to have their pictures taken, they left the renegade out. And now he has avenged himself by procuring a copy of the "group," placing it in Ames' manager's, on exhibition there, and getting the manager to invite the Legislature around.

A day or two since, a strange negro man took passage on a train on the railroad between Knoxville and Bristol. After retaining his seat for a few miles, as the train was about to stop at a station, he suddenly jumped from the cars. The circumstance attracted the attention of a gentleman who had been closely observing the nervous manner of the negro, and, seeing that he had left a bundle behind him, the gentleman proceeded to examine it, and found it to contain a full Kuklux outfit. The Knoxville Press and Herald ventures the suggestion that this mysterious darky had been engaged in some of the recent "outrages" which the President has thought worthy of a special message to Congress.

A correspondent from Smithville, De Kalb county, furnishes the particulars of a horrible murder in that county on the night of the 29th January. A man named John Preswood went to the house of James Billings about midnight and made an attempt to enter. Mrs. Billings resisted for a time, but was finally overpowered. As soon as he effected an entrance, Preswood killed Mrs. Billings with an ax, and also wounded a little daughter, aged about thirteen years, whose person it is supposed he attempted to violate. Mr. Billings was absent from home, having started several days previous on a raft for Nashville. Mr. Billings is supposed to be in Nashville at the present time, and will be little prepared for the shock that awaits him.

The Albany Evening Journal wants to employ Murat Halstead as its fighting editor. We should think that a newspaper that has such a wonderful faculty for lying out of a fight would have little or no use for a fighting editor.

It is charged that some of the managers of the Methodist Book Concern, in New York, have been in the habit of taking the velvets from the bindery of the establishment to make cloaks for their wives. This charge is absurd. Those managers are all truly loyal, and the truly loyal manager who could see all the velvet wasted in binding Bibles, while the partner of his bosom was suffering for a new cloak, would be unworthy the confidence of the party to which he belongs.

The Meaning of It.

The following is an extract from the letter of an intelligent correspondent, who writes us from Jessamine county, Kentucky:

Inclosed I send a slip clipped from yesterday's Courier-Journal. Will you please answer, what does it mean? Suppose the Kentucky Legislature to pass the laws in question; suppose everything to be done just as the Courier-Journal would have it, and suppose Mr. Grant should persist in sending his troops into Kentucky; should persist, by the machinery of the federal government, in his purpose of arresting citizens of Kentucky, though the State laws may provide fully and amply for their arrest, trial and punishment, what then? What do you mean by your article? Do you mean only to lash Mr Grant and his party through the Courier-Journal, or do you mean that then "the last hair" will have been put upon the camel's back? Will you please answer through your columns?

The slip alluded to reads as follows:

We will answer for more. With these two necessary measures at our back, we will engage to defy the General Government and all its power. We will engage to say, and successfully to maintain, "Keep back, with your partisan troops. We have State law sufficient to preserve the peace in Kentucky. There are no disabling causes here. The courts are open to all complainants. We have a special act and special resources to answer all the wants and needs of the aggrieved. Our appeal for genuine Democracy has been answered by genuine Democrats, and if you undertake to disturb us you must do it at your own cost, because the argument is with us and against you."

If our remarks, as quoted above, are not sufficiently explicit, we are glad to have an opportunity to elaborate them, though they seem to us, as they stand, to express our meaning pretty clearly. But we will be more specific. It is our business to make Kentucky's fight before the country at large, and, in order to make this fight successfully, we must have a case. As long, however, as our laws are insufficient or defective and our State is disturbed by organized violence, we have no case and can make no argument that will produce any effect. Public opinion will go against us. Give us adequate laws and a vigorous administration, which are essential to the public order, and, with these at our back, we can appeal to the common sense and fair-mindedness of the country with assurance. Public opinion will then vindicate us. The Radicals and ourselves are amenable to public opinion. If we are wrong, as we are in this matter, it will decide against us. If we set ourselves right and do our duty, they cannot safely put themselves wrong by undertaking forcibly to disturb us. Our aim is to place ourselves in the right and to keep them in the wrong, so that we may defy them with a condition of things which, through its good works, is unassailable. We want to make Kentucky a model of justice and peace, a model of local government. Wherever the Radicals have undertaken to play the part of intermeddlers and proscriptionists, as in Missouri, they have failed. But with such a pretext as the Kuklux afford failure would not be so certain. We must exterminate the Kuklux therefore. But this we cannot do unless we throw our courts open to all men and furnish our legal administrators plenty of resources. Public opinion must compel all this. When it does so Federal intervention will have to do its work at its own cost.

A French Republic.

The events of the last few weeks have created a better opportunity than ever before offered for the erection of a permanent and well-established republic in France. The evident tendencies of the rural population of France in favor of a restoration of the empire or some other monarchical government, such as the dynasty of the Orleans princes, made it rather doubtful whether a plebiscite taken all over France would result in favor of a republic; but the events have of late taken such a turn that the monarchical proclivities of the farming class of the French people may be found to be considerably weakened.

This tendency of the peasants to prefer a monarchy to self-government is easily explained. Heretofore all republican governments that have existed in France have taken their origin in Paris. The governments that preceded them were overthrown by the populace of that city, and the inhabitants of the country districts were not consulted as to the future formation of the government. The Parisians, who point with haughty pride to their city as the heart and brain of France, claiming to monopolize in their walls all that is intelligent and great in that fair land, claimed the sole right of framing and reconstructing the government, which they presented as an accomplished fact to the provinces, caring but little whether they were satisfied with it or not, and enforcing their adhesion at the point of the bayonet.

But not enough with this. Not only did the provinces have no hand in the framing of the new administration, but even when they were nominally represented in a National Assembly the delegates from Paris, although representing but so small a portion of the French people, were always almost omnipotent in the republican legislatures of France. When the majority differed with some of them on main questions, there was always a ferocious mob of Parisians near at hand to intimidate the country delegates into submission, and the idols of this mob, the radical and socialistic demagogues of Paris, ruled France, if not in name at least in fact.

Can we be surprised, then, if a republic and self-government seemed but a bitter mockery to the peasant and the provincial inhabitant of France? The peasant rarely looks beyond the border line of his own department, and the republican governments of France always treated the provincial districts in a most step-motherly manner, as the delegates from Paris, who were all-powerful in the assemblies, always took care to look first after the interests of their own constituents.

The imperial government, on the contrary, acted on a widely different plan. It knew that the Parisians were bitterly opposed to its regime, which rested entirely on the support of the country. It was, therefore, most anxious to retain the sympathies of this part of the French people, and tried to conciliate it in all sorts of ways. The country roads were all improved, and legislation was evidently in favor of the rural districts, whose delegates had an enormous majority in the Corps Legislatif, while the larger cities were represented by an insignificant and powerless opposition minority, whose efforts, however noble they were, still remained fruitless. Thus the country was evidently in the advantage, and a man's interest will generally outweigh any attachment to liberty and equality that he may entertain.

But this is not the only means by which the Imperial government enlisted the sympathies and affections of the peasants and farmers. The country districts of France are intensely Catholic, and Louis Napoleon and his government managed to get on the good side of the priests, who have great influence with their parishioners. When Louis Napoleon effected the *coup d'etat*, the villagers marched to the polls to vote for him with their priests carrying the church banners at their head, and this was one of the reasons why he obtained such an overwhelming majority. During his entire administration the priesthood of France preached obedience to the Emperor as a sacred duty, from every pulpit, thundering against Democrats and Republicans as imps of hell and creatures of Satan, threatening all who listened to them with the torments of everlasting damnation. The influence this had on an ignorant but very pious peasantry can not be overrated, and we do not wonder if they looked with unmitigated horror upon the French Liberals who, by the little regard they entertained for the faith and prejudices of their Catholic countrymen, in a certain manner provoked their distrust. This course of the Liberals did them great injury, particularly when it was manifested in so practical a manner as by the appointment of a man like Garibaldi to the command in the Eastern provinces of France, a part of the country, perhaps, more intensely Catholic than any other. This utter disregard of the feelings of the inhabitants, who were daily shocked by the maltreatment and the insults offered to their priests and monks still further alienated the population from the Republican government at Paris, and a vote taken some time ago would have furnished but a small minority for its support.

But the convention which is to form a new government for France will not sit at Paris, but at Bordeaux, and is not more likely to be influenced by the popular will of the provinces rather than by the surging crowds of the great metropolis. And then the interests of the people of Bordeaux are those of the provincial districts, and the delegates from the country will be enabled to frame a Republican government, which, while it establishes self-government, also gives the rural districts the certainty that they shall have a voice in the management of public affairs in proportion to the number of votes they cast. Precautions will be taken to prevent demagogues like Rochefort or others of the same stripe, who attempt to force their own will on the people by means of the bowling mob at their heels, from obtaining an ascendancy in the new chambers that will legislate for the country.

If the country districts see that they will be equitably represented, we have hope that their opposition to a Republic will disappear, particularly as the war has, of late, been carried into their own homes, and their affection for the Empire has been considerably weakened by the sufferings they had to endure. The Orleanists and Bourbonists are also raising their heads in the provinces, and dividing the strength of the monarchists. If the provincials see that their interests are taken care of by a Republican government as well as by a monarchy, they may prefer the former, and the chances of a Republic depend, in consequence, entirely on the ability of the assembly to demonstrate this to their satisfaction.

More Plain Words.

We have a few more plain words to lay before the intelligence of the Democratic people. We ask that they be considered in that cool and candid spirit which should mark the intercourse of persons who hold an equal place in an association the professed object of which is the good of all the people. The Democratic party exists not for the benefit of the few who enjoy its patronage, but for the benefit of the many composing the State at large, and it is designed to exist for all time, so that its present difficulties, if properly got over, will only contribute to its future strength. Certainly the nature of those difficulties, the tendency and the remedy, ought to be freely discussed. It is better that they should come to the surface and be disposed of now, than that they should burrow beneath the surface, to break out when we are least prepared to encounter them. There is no danger at present. We have yet an unbroken front and a great popular majority. Is it treason to improve the occasion by self-investigation and mutual questioning, meant to bring about a better condition of things and a more cordial understanding?

Are we not, as Democrats, responsible for the well-being of Kentucky, and shall we not be held accountable for the administration of its affairs?

Does not our influence as a party, and will not our ultimate tenure of power, depend upon the peace and order which we give to society; and do these not rest directly upon the security which our laws give to life and property?

Therefore, as custodians of the internal condition of affairs, and, in that character, as illustrators and propagators of the idea of local self-government against the idea of centralized, federal government, is it possible for us to be too eager for or too watchful over the interests of all the people?

Are there not gangs of masked outlaws among us?

Do these outlaws, or do they not, prey upon the negro portion of the population?

Are their acts, or are they not, prejudicial to the interests of us all, to the Democratic party and to State rights?

We believe that no Democratic politician or press in the State will deny any one of these questions. They are admitted by every one. There is hardly a Democratic newspaper in Kentucky that has not asserted them as earnestly as we have. In this we are in full accord with the sentiment of the most orthodox local Democratic elements. In what, therefore, have we gone astray?

Do we err in the remedy which we propose, or in the cause which we assign for the disorders complained of?

Let us look at this.

We have shown how there has been in Kentucky a deep-seated prejudice against the negroes. Will any intelligent man, and we are addressing ourselves to no other, deny this? Mind, we are not explaining why this prejudice is, or excusing it or attacking it. We are simply stating the fact. The prejudice, however, does not affect the better class of people. They have no ill will against the negro. They merely regard him as an unfit voter, and consider that the process by which he has been pushed to the front was wanton and wicked. So do we. They tried to prevent all that. So did we. The effort failed, and we did not propose to resist the acts we had striven to prevent. Nor did they. We agreed that we were powerless to do anything. On all these points, therefore, intelligent Democrats are in harmony. But, as a daily journal going constantly out to thousands of people, it was our duty to try to moderate public sentiment; not that there was anything to fear from its intelligence, but that there was much to fear from its ignorance. And this is where the trouble seems to come from. The prejudice which asserts itself in masked outlawry overflows in the minds of ignorant and inflamed people who are not held in terror of the law, because there is no law to punish them; and, further, because the only witnesses qualified to testify against them are excluded from our State courts. Hence, we have attributed most, if not all, of the Kuklux outrages to the absence of negro testimony, which gave, to ignorant people, a sort of legal sanction to their hatred of the negro and suggested its easy and safe gratification. Are we wrong in this conjecture? If we are, what is the real source? These disorders must have some origin. What is it?

The passage of an act qualifying negroes may not, and we fear will not, produce the desired effect. Matters have gone too far for that. Therefore is it that every one is calling for a special law, which we say will be useless unless accompanied by an enabling clause relieving all persons of disability.

Are we doing wrong to discuss all this freely?

But it is said we have made war on the Legislature. Look at the facts. The Legislature has been in session a month. The evils complained of are pressing. It has done nothing. Is it war for us to urge it? Is it war for us to say it has done nothing? Is it war for us to applaud Chenoweth and Spalding and Johnson because they feel, as we do, that we must act with vigor, and that delay and vacillation only serve to give a sort of moral support to outlawry?

We stand charged also with assailing Governor Stevenson. We are Governor Stevenson's friend. In many of his trials and tribulations we have sympathized with him. He is an able publicist, a good lawyer, a man versed in affairs. He knows, and, we understand, admits, that negro testimony is essential and inevitable. He has sent in a message which means that or nothing. A bold word from him would settle the business, would answer public opinion and public expectation, would compose the Democratic party, would clear the way for a harmonious May convention. Governor Stevenson is out of reach of the danger of being knocked over by a whiff of current prejudice. He is provided for during the next six years. He has the highest honor the State can give a citizen. He is in a position to do his party and his people infinite service. Are we wrong in calling on him? And, if we are wrong, how? He is our Governor, our Senator, our one man above the reach of harm. Negro testimony is the absorbing question of the hour, the corner-stone about which all these troubles hang. Governor Stevenson's opinion cannot be uninformed, or negative. If he is against it he ought to say so, and tell us why he is against it. If he is in favor of it we should have the benefit of his wisdom and influence, which would close the debate. He can not afford to be silent. In being silent, he exposes, not only his courage, but his sincerity, to question, and it seems to us that we are acting the part of his best friend in plainly telling him so.

We repeat, in conclusion, is it not better to discuss these things now, and to speak of them freely and above-board. We can not conceal them. They will not down at our bidding. They are disturbing and dividing us at home; they are discrediting us and our friends abroad? They are serving the Radicals a lucky turn. They are furnishing pretexts to the Federal Government. They are being used as arguments against State Rights and the Democratic party. Can we afford to vacillate? Is it—we put it to the candor and intelligence of Democrats—an act of treason or an act of devotion in us to use every means in our power to produce a reaction and a result?

☞ Anna Dickinson has gone to lecturing now on man's rights. It is a mistake of hers to suppose that the right to meddle with man's rights is one of woman's rights. Besides, what does she know about man's rights?—except his right to ride a-straddle, and it was hoped that her usurpation of that right while in California would be enough to satisfy her.

☞ It has been at least two weeks now since we had the rumors from Washington that Boutwell is going to resign and that Robeson is about to be married. If it is the intention of the telegraph to try to get along without these rumors, it ought to have told us so before we went to the expense of having them stereotyped.

☞ When we remember that Grant graduated at West Point at a point in his class to be below which was to be fit only for the preparatory department of an institution for the education of idiots, we are ready to agree with one of his organs that "his military achievements were wonderful."

☞ Gen. McMahon and C. C. Washburne, two ex-American Ministers to Paraguay, are having a rough-and-tumble fight through one of the New York newspapers. If they tell the truth about each other, some penitentiary is cheated out of a couple of convicts in a way we despise.

☞ Everybody who went with that San Domingo commission has a secretary. Burton is secretary to the commission, Fred Douglass, Jr., is secretary to this secretary, and no doubt somebody is secretary to the secretary to this secretary and has a secretary of his own.

☞ During the discussion of a bill in the House the other day, George W. Julian moved to strike out "the obnoxious word 'male.'" As Julian is suspected of being a male himself, it is no wonder the word is obnoxious.

☞ It is feared that when our national debt shall all have been paid, the Government, as an act of gratitude to Boutwell, will assume the debt of Great Britain in order to give him something to do.

CITY ITEMS.

The Solace of Age.

Plantation Bitters is an agreeable compound of St. Croix rum—the most nutrimental of all distilled liquors—and a variety of tonic, alterative and anti-bilious vegetable productions, among which is that most invaluable of invigorants, Calisaya bark. The spirituous basis is manufactured by the agents of the proprietors, from the sugar-cane, on their own leasehold plantations in the West Indies; and the Calisaya bark is gathered and prepared for exportation from South America by the employes of the firm. Both, therefore, can be guaranteed to be unadulterated, and of the finest quality.

For these reasons, Plantation Bitters is recommended as an unequaled invigorating cordial for aged persons. But it has a stronger recommendation than that of the proprietor, viz: the testimony of thousands in the decline of life, who have tested its revivifying properties. The record covers a period of more than ten years, and includes both sexes and all ages, from fifty to four-score years and upwards.

☞ Sea Moss Farine from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c. The cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the *chill will not return* periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 15, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

Dear Sir: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

Dear Sir: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills.

BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Russian Concert Troupe give grand matinee this afternoon.

J. Henry Doerr

respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has refitted the gallery on Market street, between Ninth and Tenth, Louisville, Ky., and is prepared to make every style of picture at reasonable prices—especially Rembrant photographs and porcelain pictures. fe3 d2

☞ Grand matinee at 2½ o'clock, at Weisiger Hall.

Hegeman's Genuine Cod Liver Oil, for Consumption, Scrofula, &c.

Our Cod Liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of over twenty years' experience, and can be relied on in every particular. Manufactured by Hegeman & Co., Chemists and Druggists, New York, and sold by all druggists. jan10 deod3m TuTh&Sat

☞ Farewell concert to-night, at Weisiger Hall.

JUST RECEIVED,

Fifty fine German Canary singers, our own importation, warranted, at Pyne & Creighton's, 146 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. feb3 d3

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

RELIGIOUS.

Christ Church Service.

The regular monthly sermon to children will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Norton on 9th inst. Sunday, Feb. 5, at 7½ p. m. Seats at the evening services free. The public is invited. fe4 d2*

Spiritualism.

A SERMON on the above will be delivered in St. John's Church, Jefferson st., between Eleventh and Twelfth, on Sunday evening, by the Rector. Pews free, and the public is invited. Services at 7½ o'clock.

Chestnut-street Baptist Church,

South Side Chestnut, bet. Ninth and Tenth.

REV. J. M. WEAVER, PASTOR.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL every Sunday morning. Roll call at 9 minutes before 9. The lesson next Sunday will comprise an account of the Sunday-school on the river side near Philippi. (Acts: 16th chapter, 13th to 18th verses.) Prayer by Dr. G. W. Burton. Questions for consideration: What did God do for Lydia? What did Lydia then do? How long did she delay? To what place had Lydia gone? Where may I look for His blessing? Songs—"Gladly Meeting," "Waiting by the River," "The Sabbath-school's a Place of Prayer." "Come to Jesus." Parents are invited to bring their children. Strangers and citizens—high, low, rich, and poor—all who love to study God's word, and all who don't, are cordially invited. fe4 d5

MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

All members of the order of Knights of Pythias desiring to attend the celebration at Cincinnati on the 8th and 9th inst. are requested to meet at K. of P Central Hall this (Saturday) evening, Feb. 4. Railroad and hotel fare at greatly reduced rates for those who go. WM. A. BORDEN, G. R. & C. S.

The Irish Exiles.

THE undersigned, prompted by a desire of testifying, in some suitable manner, our admiration and respect for the Irish exiles who have lately reached our shores, and desirous of joining in the general welcome which has been extended them by their countrymen and admirers, invite those who sympathize with our purpose to meet us at Trades' Assembly Hall, on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., in order to make all proper arrangements in behalf of the citizens of Louisville.

P. Bannon, P. Shea, J. P. McGrath, F. Maguire, M. Boland, Dr. J. J. O'Reilly, Thos. Hackett, Daniel Guy, T. W. McNally, Thomas Reilly, Dr. J. E. Crowe, John Gay, Joe Campion, J. Kavanaugh, John O'Day, J. Louis Brady, Capt. J. L. Graham, Dr. J. F. Lytton, John Gillen, James Hyland, D. McCann, Major Reynolds, P. Flannery, B. Campbell, M. Hargadon, and others. fe2 d3*

MARRIED.

BAKER—BAKER—By Rev. Geo. L. Rogers, Jan. 31, 1871, James S. Baker and Miss Mary J. Baker, at Mrs. Dellia Moss', all of Jefferson county, Ky.

RICE—HOUGH—In Mt. Washington, Feb. 2, by Rev. J. M. Coleman, P. H. C. Rice, of Farmville, Va., to Miss Lou, daughter of Austin Hough, Esq. Attendants—Mr. B. S. Hall, Miss Sue Dent; Mr. J. F. Lux, Miss Sallie Wigington.

☞ Virginia papers please copy.

WOOD—TERRELL—On the 2d day of February, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Dr. Wm. H. Terrell, Versailles, Ky., by Rev. D. A. Beardsley, Mr. Chas. F. Wood, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss Eliza V. Terrell. No cards.

BROEG—CARSON—On the 2d of February, at the Walnut street Presbyterian Church, by J. S. Hays, D. D., Mr. John J. Broeg and Miss Janey Carson, both of this city.

BULLOCK—OVERTON—At the residence of Grant Green, Frankfort, Ky., on the 2d inst, by Rev. L. C. Lance, Dr. Waller Bullock and Miss Sallie Overton.

DIED.

FONDA—On the 3d instant, at 7¼ o'clock p. m., Abram Fonda, on his 68th birthday.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, 170 Fourth street, this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family invited to attend without further notice.

MARRS—In New Albany, Ind., on Tuesday evening, Harry, infant son of John S. and Arrabel Marrs, aged 5 years, 3 months, and 12 days.

IN MEMORIAM.

ELIZA H. BARTON.

After the last sad offices of friendship performed, of that further journey there can be no witness but the Infinite and Eternal. Remembrance is but a poor relief, yet, as a slight solace to the desolate and sorrowing, I would offer my testimony to the many excellencies which adorned the character of their loved and regretted dead. Eulogies are useless, yet by those to whom the subject of this memoir was intimately known, however eloquent my praise, I would not seem to be transcending the limits prescribed by truth and the strictest justice. She was the perfect manifestation of woman's original loveliness, all innocence and purity, a bright reflection, diffusing joy and harmony. An angel of light, she glided into the house prepared for her by strangers, unseen and unfelt save through the mysterious influence she exerted over all brought within the circle of her daily association. Animate and inanimate were alike the objects of her love and tenderness. The down of the feather and the leaf of the forest were bent to her untiring skill and industry. Called upon to suffer, as the records of science never before offered a parallel, she found strength sufficient for her need—her heroic resolution and patient endurance seeming almost superhuman.

The last scene on earth ended, as the pure spirit took its flight into the realms of happiness, of peace, did not the ascending soul pause, gather up the tears of affection in her warm embrace, bear them to the Father of Mercies in prayer and supplication, that He would pour the dew of His blessing into the wounded hearts, lift the vail and let them look at her just within the confines?

That we may imitate the virtues, and practice in our lives the silent teachings of "our friend just gone before," is my unceasing and fervent prayer.

E. C. T.

New Goods, New Goods!

New Embroidered Jaconet Edgings and Insertions;
New Embroid'd Jaconet Bands;
New Embroid'd Babies' Waists;
New Embroid'd Infants' Dresses;
New Embroid'd Collars & Cuffs;
New Alexandre Kid Gloves $1;

&c., &c., just received at

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store.

fe4 — 103½ FOURTH ST.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. sep13 deodlyr

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER

Removes superfluous hair in FIVE MINUTES, without injury to the skin. Sent by mail for $1 25.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE

relieves most violent paroxysms in FIVE MINUTES and effects a speedy cure. Price $2 by mail.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. It consists of only one preparation. 75 cents by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 721 Jayne street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all druggists. no21 deod6m

John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine

COD LIVER OIL!

The only certain remedy for consumption. Waste no time with medicines that offer only temporary relief, but at once procure this specific. Our brand of Cod Liver Oil is admitted by the best physicians in the land to be superior to any other, we being the only parties making a special business of manufacturing the article. Sold by druggists everywhere.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia.

se3 W&Saly

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Hieskell's Tetter Ointment will positively cure Tetter, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Pimples, Blotches, and all forms of Skin Diseases. Also, Sore Eyes and Eye Lids, Discharges from the Ear, and Old Sores, no matter of how long standing, or the money returned by the proprietor.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden,

No. 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Sold 50 cents per box by all druggists. Sent by mail to any address for 60 cents. ap16 Saly

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

Essays for Young Men, on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with MARRIAGE—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 S. Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa. no9 Wed&Sa3m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. ly31 eodly

MISCELLANEOUS.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons owing the estate of Geo. Rittenauer are requested to come forward and settle within thirty days, and all who have claims will present them for settlement within thirty days.

fe4 d10* — JOHN MILLER, Adm'r.

Louisville and Jefferson County Association—Notice.

PERSONS having claims against the Louisville and Jefferson County Association will present them at the office of McFerran, Armstrong & Co., for payment.

fe3 d3 — VENE P. ARMSTRONG, Treas.

Louisville Chancery Court.

John Zabel, &c., against Geo. Eiler, &c. — No. 21,810.

THIS is to notify the creditors of George Eiler to present and prove their claims before me, according to law, on or before the 15th day of February, 1871. THOS. P. SMITH.

fe3 d3 — Comm'r Louisville Chancery Court.

Notice.

MONTHLY and package tickets for toll walks of the Ohio river bridge are now for sale at the Secretary's office, corner Main and Second streets, and at the bridge, at reduced rates.

fe1 d6 — W. H. SLAUGHTER, Sec.

Burlap Bags.

4500 4-bushel Oat Sacks; 3,500 5-bushel Oat or Bran Sacks; 6,000 2-bushel Corn Sacks. For sale by SMITH, STURGEON & CO., 38 Fourth street. fe1 d12

Hay.

1200 TONS Timothy Hay for sale by SMITH, STURGEON & CO., 38 Fourth street. fe1 d12

Gunnies.

25,000 HEAVY Double-sewed Gunny Bags for sale by SMITH, STURGEON & CO., 38 Fourth street. fe1 d12

Seed Oats.

3500 BUSHELS No. 1 White; 2,500 do Black; 800 do Genuine Norway, guaranteed; 1,200 do Surprise, guaranteed. Additional and constant supplies will be received and for sale by SMITH, STURGEON & CO. fe1 d12

Notice to Plumbers.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 30, 1871.

ALL applications for sewer connections must be made in writing twenty-four (24) hours previous to granting the permit. I. M. ST. JOHN.

ja31 d6 — City Engineer.

Notice.

MRS. A. CRANWILL, No. 28 West Jefferson st., teacher of Vocal Music, Piano, and Guitar. Guitar taught in three months. ja31 dlm*

Groceries.

275 HHDS New Orleans Sugar; 350 bbls do Molasses; 1,000 bags Rio Coffee; In store and arriving and for sale at reduced prices by [ja17 dtf] GLAZEBROOK, GRINSTEAD & CO.

Notice.

CITY WEIGHER AND INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.—On and after this date, and until further notice, I will be found at my office, No. 16 Third street, between Main and the river, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Persons desiring my services as Weigher or Inspector will please call as above.

Respectfully, JOHN C. GIES.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 4—dtf

Copper Whisky.

150 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 5 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by S. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, mh8 dtf — Bet. Second and Third.

PRINTING

Having become the purchaser of the

Courier-Journal Job Rooms,

I am now, with the extensive facilities at my command, enabled to do every variety of

JOB PRINTING

promptly and at the very lowest prices. I have added a large stock of NEW TYPES, and will continue to receive all the NEW STYLES as soon as they are issued, which will give my customers advantages that have not been heretofore enjoyed in Louisville.

RAILROAD

Printing done at the lowest prices.

STEAMBOAT

Printing in all styles and colors.

J. B. STACKHOUSE.

Office in Second Story Courier-Journal Buildings. fe3 dtf

WM. HALLADY has applied for a patent for making

LIFE-PRESERVING MATTRESSES,

adapted for both sea and river boats and ships, for the United States. Attached to spring bottoms and made to fit any size of room or state-room. He is now ready to take orders at 305 Main street, Louisville, Ky. fe3 dlm

Angell and Ames on Corporations

Published This Day!

A TREATISE

ON THE LAW OF PRIVATE CORPORATIONS AGGREGATE.

BY JOSEPH K. ANGELL AND SAMUEL AMES.

Ninth Edition.

Revised, Corrected and Enlarged by John Lathrop.

8vo, Sheep.........................Price, $7 50.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

110 Washington Street, Boston.

fe2 deod3ThSa&Mo

NOTICE!

Popular Travel

OFFICE CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 1, 1871.

ON and after this date, the Portland cars of this company will run through from Ferry Landing to Woodland Garden. FARE, FIVE CENTS. Persons going to Portland should take the Red Cars, and those going below Thirteenth street take the White Cars. No transfer tickets received on either line.

fe2 d6 — S. M. ELDRIDGE, Secy.

CABLE SCREW WIRE

BOOTS & SHOES,

THE BEST

IN THE MARKET,

For sale by all Dealers. ja25 dlm

Musselman's Big Bone and Old Turk Chewing Tobacco.

Above celebrated brands, in 5-pound boxes, for sale by GERDING & HANNAH, Sole Agents, No. 35 Sixth st. ja11 eod15*

SOUR-MASH WHISKY.

S. S. CLARKE,

WHOLESALE Liquor and Commission Merchant, has removed to 49 West Main st., near Second, where he invites his old patrons and the public generally to call and examine his stock of fine Sour-mash Copper Whisky, Apple and Peach Brandy, of the most approved and favorite Kentucky brands.

Orders for goods and consignments in his line solicited. Storage furnished and liberal cash advances made on consignments. ja11 eod3m

MEDICINES.

The CELEBRATED

HOME STOMACH BITTERS

Are Prepared from the Purest Jamaica Rum and Neutral Spirits & the Most Valuable Vegetable Tonics Known to the Pharmacopœia.

Prescribed and Indorsed

By More Physicians than Any Other Bitters in the World.

THE BEST TONIC, STIMULANT, AND STOMACHIC OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Every Family Should Have a Bottle.

Many of the Most prominent physicians of Louisville have examined the formula of the Home Stomach Bitters, and, without an exception, pronounce them the best article of the kind now in use.

They are not only pleasant to the taste, but invaluable as a recuperant and invigorator, imparting strength to both mind and body.

The following are some of the names of physicians who indorse and prescribe them:

St. Louis.	Cincinnati, O.
L Ch Boisliniere, M D	E S Wayne, Chemist,
E A Clark, M D	Chas Woodward, M D,
Drake McDowell, M D	W T Taliaferro, M D,
J C Whitehall, M D	J L Vattier, M D,
Chas F V Ludwig, M D	L A James, M D,
W A Wilcox, M D	C T Simpson, M D,
S Gratz Moses, M D	J J Quinn, M D,
C Gericke, M D	S P Bonner, M D,
Alfred Haycock, M D	J H Buckner, M D,
C A Ware, M D	W R Woodward, M D,
S H Melsher, M D	C S Muscroft, M D,
Frank G Porter, M D	G A Doherty, M D,
Hubert Primm, Pharmaceutist.	G W Bigler, M D,
Enno Sanders, Chemist.	R H Johnson, M D,
—Franklin, M D	S B Tomlinson, M D,
John T Temple, M D	P F Maley, M D,
T Griswold Comstock, M D	D W McCarthy, M D,
T J Vastine, M D	G K Taylor, M D.
John Hartmann, M D	Memphis, Tenn.
John Conzelman, M D	G B Thornton, M D,
Chas Vastine, M D.	Jos E Lynch, M D,
Chicago, Ill.	W R Hodges, M D,
G A Mariner, Chemist,	W H Purnell, M D,
Norman S Barnes, M D	Sam'l J Bell, M D,
Jas V Z Blaney, M D	J Murray Rogers, M D,
J B Walker, M D	Sanford Bell, M D,
H S Hahn, M D	Paul Otey, M D,
T S Hoyne, M D	Alex Erskine, M D,
B McVicar, M D	M A Edmonds, M D,
R Ludlam, M D.	Allegheny City, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.	D H Williard, M D.
O Wuth, Chemist,	Milwaukee, Wis.
B F Dake, M D	J E Garner, M D,
	Pittsburg, Pa.
	Wm Clowes, M D,
	Wm R Childs, M D.

and hundreds of others in all localities.

For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

W. B. KENNEDY & CO., Agents,

99 Main street, Louisville, Ky., and 34 Water street, Cincinnati, O.

s17 Tu&Sa3m

The Great Lung Remedy.

Globe Flower Cough Syrup

Cures permanently Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Croup, Whooping-Cough, and Consumption, when taken in time. Has never failed. OVER TWENTY THOUSAND LIVING WITNESSES to bear testimony to the great superiority of Globe Flower Cough Syrup over all other Lung Remedies introduced.

Globe Flower Cough Syrup is a certain curative for every form of Cough.

It quickly relieves the spasmodic irritation, promotes expectoration, and clears the air passages of mucous.

It purifies the fluids and heals ulcers and tubercles in the lungs.

It should be used in every form of Phthisis Pulmonalis, Pain or Soreness in the Chest, Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Night Sweats, Feverishness, Loss of Appetite, and Gradual Wasting Away.

We guarantee that it contains no Opium, or any of its preparations, or other injurious drug.

A trial by the Profession and People is most respectfully solicited.

For sale by Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO.,

Proprietors and Chemists, Atlanta, Ga.

BEN. F. ALFORD, corner Seventh and Market, Wholesale Agent. ja10 eod3m

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE

THE GREATEST AND ONLY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD THAT IS WARRANTED A PERFECT CURE for all kinds of PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, NEURALGIA, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD—entirely vegetable. Call and take back your money in every case of failure. No failure for 12 years. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston. Sold everywhere. Send for circular. $1 a bottle. GEORGE H. CARY, Agent, Louisville.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of blind, itching, or bleeding piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get Warner's Pile Remedy. It is expressly for the piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years' standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic. For sale by druggists. Price $1.

COUGH no MORE.

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, influenza, catarrh, hoarseness, asthma and consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists in large bottles. Price $1. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great blood purifier and delicious drink, Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public—far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the whites (it will cure in every case). Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price $1. Or sent by mail on receipt of $1 25. Address 619 State St., Chicago, Ill. ja28 SaTu&Th&wly

FINANCIAL.

Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington RAILROAD

Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds

FOR SALE BY THE

MERCHANTS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.

A LIMITED number only of these bonds are now offered at 85 and accrued interest. They have about 29 years to run. Coupons for interest payable semi-annually on April 1 and Oct. 1. The property mortgaged cost nearly double the amount of the mortgage debt, which makes the bonds at the present price a very desirable investment, both as regards security and income.

ja11 tha&tu26 — J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.

BANK of AMERICA

Office 176 Main st. — LOUISVILLE, KY.

THIS Bank is now open for the transaction of a general Banking, Exchange, and Collection business. Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and individuals are respectfully solicited.

CLINTON McCLARTY, Cashier.

N. GWYNN, President. ja14 dlm

EDUCATIONAL.

COLUMBIA ATHENÆUM, TENN.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Some of the advantages we offer are: Elegant grounds (28 acres); healthy location; capacious buildings, expressly for school purposes; $10,000 apparatus; well-selected library of 11,000 volumes; large sleeping-rooms, with fire in each; abundantly supplied table; full and efficient faculty; 28 years' experience; course of instruction thorough and complete; prices reduced. Number of matriculates 7,485, and 714 graduates. No sectarianism. Session opens Monday, Sept. 4. Catalogues free.

ja28 deodlm&wt — WM. A. SMITH, A. M., Secy.

CANDIDATES.

Register of Land Office.

C. C. BOOKS, of Trigg county, is a candidate for Register of the Land Office. de27 deod&wcowtMay1

For Attorney General.

Hon JNO. RODMAN, of Frankfort, is a candidate for Attorney General, subject to the Democratic State convention. no12 eodtf

REMOVAL.

Removed.

LOUISVILLE PLANING MILL, Walter & Struck, from Washington st., bet. Hancock and Clay, to corner of Chestnut and Garden. ja18 deodlm*

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF FRENCH AND BELGIAN

WINDOW GLASS

French Plate Glass, &c.

WE HAVE, ALSO, A FULL STOCK BEST BRANDS

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.

68 Main St., bet Second and Third. oc19deodtf

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c., a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers, and has more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 13,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking Medical advice ought to know the many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—For all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male Safes, $1 each—6 for $5. Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office, 128 Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. ja26d3m

DOCTOR WHITTIER,

617 St. Charles St.

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY Careful Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Diseases as is well known in the State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with superb drugs prepared in the establishment, cures cases given up by others, no matter who failed; tell your private trouble. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays. ——— MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, sent by mail, 15 cents each, both for 25 cents, 100 pages. All the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

Western Medical Institute.

THE unfortunate and affected man or woman speedily cured of any disease at the old Western Medical Institute, 137 Sycamore st, Cincinnati, O. No charge until cured. Young men restored to manly vigor by our sure and only remedy. All needing aid of a private or delicate nature should call or send stamp for confidential circular before noticing advertised quacks, their books and humbug medicines. The Museum of this Institute exhibits all parts of the Human body in health and disease. Patients boarded.

Monthly remedy by mail $5. oc15 deod&wly

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. — Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething. — PRICE 25 CENTS

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. — Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children. — PRICE 25 CENTS

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. — Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages. — PRICE 25 CENTS

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Established 1850, Chartered 1861,

By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes. A package of medicines adapted to any case of gonorrhea, syphilis, or any disease of a PRIVATE nature, for either male or female, will be sent on receipt of statement of case, with full directions for treatment, without hindrance from the usual avocation or the possibility of exposure. Price of each package $5. Can be sent by mail or express. One package will cure any case; thus enabling the unfortunate to avail themselves of the BEST medical treatment at a sum less than one-fifth of that charged by physicians generally, and also shield them from the unprincipled persecution of the SO-CALLED GOOD SAMARITANS. Agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills—price $2.

Just Published—A Medical report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 60 large pages, 8 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organ in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third Louisville, Ky. au7

PROPOSALS.

Coal for Gas Company.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE GAS COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 30, 1871.

BIDS will be received at this office for 50,000 to 200,000 bushels best quality Pittsburg Gas Coal, from first or second pool. Bids to close the 6th of February.

ja31 d2Tu&Sa — J. LAWRENCE SMITH, Prest.

Proposals.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 2, 1871.

SEALED proposals will be received until 12 o'clock m. on Monday, Feb. 13, 1871, for all the cut-stone work remaining to be done on the City Hall building; also for the iron floor beams and other iron work of the first story.

The above work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications on file at this office, and which can be seen on and after Feb. 11, 1871.

Bond with approved security will be required, and the city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Mayor. I. M. ST. JOHN,

fe3 — City Engineer.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until Monday, the 6th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock m., to execute the following work:

To improve Duncan street from the east side of Seventeenth street to Bank street by grading, curbing, subpaving, and macadamizing.

To improve Fifth street from south side of Oak street to the south side of Ormsby avenue by grading, curbing, subpaving, and macadamizing.

To improve Eighth street from the north side of Oak to the north side of Oldham street by grading, curbing, subpaving, and macadamizing.

To improve Kentucky street from the west side of Twelfth to the east side of Fifteenth street by grading, curbing, subpaving, and making same with Telford McAdam pavement. To be contracted for by squares.

To improve Kentucky street from the west side of Tenth to the east side of Twelfth street by grading, curbing, subpaving, and making same with Telford McAdam pavement. To be contracted for by squares.

To improve Delaware street from the west side of Tenth to the east side of Twelfth street by grading, curbing, subpaving, and made of Telford McAdam pavement. To be contracted for by squares.

To improve Delaware street from the west side of Twelfth to the east side Fifteenth street by grading, curbing, subpaving, and made of Telford McAdam pavement. To be contracted for by squares.

To dig and wall a well on the northeast corner of Hancock and Broadway.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Commercial and Front streets.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Twenty-fifth and Grayson streets.

To dig and wall a well on the west side of Southall street, 80 feet southwardly of the south line of the Shelbyville pike.

The above work to be done according to the general ordinances regulating the same.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 6th day of Feb., 1871, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain copies of the ordinance regulating the work at the City Engineer's office.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, Jan. 30, 1871. ja31

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Joyce & Karins in the Marble business, on Jefferson, between Third and Fourth, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, James Karins retiring. Thomas Joyce will continue the business at the same stand, 109 Jefferson st. JOYCE & KARINS.

REFERRING to the above, I have become proprietor of the assets and assumed the liabilities of the late firm. THOMAS JOYCE.

Change of Firm.

ABEL W. HALL has withdrawn from the firm of Hall, Semple & Co., and Charles S. Millard, late of Clarksville, N. Y., has been admitted as a partner, both to date from January 20, 1871. The business will be continued under the style and firm of

HALL, SEMPLE, MILLARD & CO.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 1, 1871. fe1 d5

Notice.

MY patrons and the public in general are hereby respectfully informed that on the 28th inst. I recommenced the manufacture of Steamboat and Cabinet Furniture, as heretofore, under the firm of John Simm & Co., 305 Main street between Eighth and Ninth, where all orders will be promptly attended to. CARL BUTGENBACH.

Referring to the above, I beg to state that I have sold my entire business to said firm, and can be found there at all times.

ja28 da&deod10 — WM. HALLADY.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 24, 1871.

U. B. EVARTS has this day disposed of his entire interest in the firm of Praslee, Gaulbert & Co., to J. W. Gaulbert, to date from Jan. 1, 1871. The style of firm will continue as heretofore.

PRASLEE, GAULBERT & CO.

In retiring from the above firm, I cheerfully recommend my successor to my friends and patrons.

ja25 d12 — U. B. EVARTS.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Dickel & Hooge, carrying on the Jewelry business on Main, between Second and Third, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Lewis Hooge has assumed all the liabilities of the late firm, and will continue the business as heretofore at the old stand. GEO. DICKEL, LEWIS HOOGE.

Louisville, Jan. 16, 1871. ja18 dlm

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Germania Hall.

AN annual meeting of stockholders will be held on Saturday next, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock p. m., at Becker's Hall, Jefferson street, between Third and Second. The election of thirteen directors will begin at 7 o'clock same evening. JUL. DOHN, Pres't.

G. S. SCHUEMANN, Sec'y. fe2 d3

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail............$12 00
Six Months.................[illegible]
Three months...............[illegible]
One month..................[illegible]

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail............$2 [illegible]
One year, delivered in the city..........[illegible]

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year............$2 [illegible]
Single copy, six months..........[illegible]
Five to ten copies, one year, each..........[illegible]
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each..........[illegible]
Twenty copies and over, one year, each..........[illegible]

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers, and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 30 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk, in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RAILROADS.

THE

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago RAILROAD

IS now running its trains from Louisville over the Ohio [illegible] arrangement passengers avoid the tedious omnibus transfer heretofore experienced.

TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

Leaving Bridge Depot at..............9:00 A. M.
Arrive at.................at..............9:00 P. M.

Tickets for all points on this line can be procured at their office at the Bridge Depot.

R. H. G. MINTY, Gen'l Sup't.

S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A. ja30 dly

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	(Nov. 20, 1870.)	Arri.
6:00 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:50 P. M.
8:40 P. M.	Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express	6:00 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	Nashv. & Southeastern Exp Mail	1:40 P. M.
9:25 A. M.	Richmond & Livingston Ex. Mail	3:10 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	8:35 A. M.

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at 5:00 A. M. and 1:20 P. M., and arrive at Glasgow at 6:10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Returning, leave Glasgow at 7:50 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.; arrive at Glasgow Junction at 9:00 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ Sleeping car on 12:30 A. M. train will be in depot and opened to passengers at 9 P. M.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.

n20 dly — ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville and Cincinnati SHORT-LINE R. R.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday	6:15 a m	11:30 p m
Cincinnati Fast Line	2:30 p m	5:30 p m
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:55 p m	6:20 a m
Cin. Night Express, ex Saturday	11:20 p m	5:21 a m
Lexington Exp, except Sunday	6:15 a m	10:35 a m
Lexington Exp, except Sunday	3:55 p m	10:35 a m
LaGrange Accom'n, ex. Sunday	4:35 p m	8:45 a m

Sleeping Cars on 11:20 P. M. Bound-trip tickets to Cincinnati at reduced rates. By applying at company's offices, Third and Main streets, Louisville Galt House, and Willard Hotel, or depot, corner of Brook and Jefferson streets, telegrams to secure sleeping-car berths to Eastern cities will be sent free.

de12 dlf — SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

Shelby Railroad Company.

Leaves Louisville (via the Short-line) 8:30 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. Leave Shelbyville 6:15 a. m. and 1:45 p. m. Passengers taking the 3:55 p. m. train from Louisville and the 8:15 a. m. train from Shelbyville go through without change of cars. Trains 6:30 a. m. from Louisville, 2:30 p. m. from Shelbyville, are mixed trains from Anchorage and Shelbyville. de12

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE

North, East, and West,

VIA THE

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

8:25 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change, via Pan-Handle.

2:30 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis, in Pullman's palace cars; to Chicago in splendid day and sleeping cars; and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany and New York, via Bee Line, without change, in Wagner's drawing-room day and sleeping cars.

11:20 P. M. Daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.

Night cars with reclining chairs free.

NOTICE—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot at 2:30 P. M.

Tickets for all points east and south secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third sts., and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

S. E. CAREY, G. T. A.

November 20, 1870.

HOTELS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Fourth st., bet. Main and Sycamore,

Cincinnati, O.

J. J. McGRATH (formerly of Louisville Hotel), Propr.

St. Charles Hotel.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The undersigned having effected a lease of the St. Charles Hotel for the term of ten years, are now engaged in thoroughly renovating and returnishing the house for occupation on or about the 20th proximo. It is our purpose to make the St. Charles THE hotel of the South, and no expense will be spared or attention omitted to secure this object.

R. E. RIVERS,

New Orleans, Oct 1870. — HENRY S. FOLEY,

oc31 dtf — FITZ LONSDALE.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. — J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON.........PROPRIETORS

This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

oc31 dtf

C. C. WILLARD,

EBBITT HOUSE,

WASHINGTON, D. C. oc9 dly

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS, Late Governor of Ky.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

LOUISVILLE............KENTUCKY.

THE above law firm, composed of Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court and the United States District Court, in which last-named Court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers in all places for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the courthouse. jal dtf

THOMAS WILSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

321 Four-and-a half st., Washington, D. C.,

PROSECUTES claims against the United States exclusively before the Court of Claims and Supreme Court of the United States. au26 dawly

GEO. V. HOWK. — CHAS. D. HOWK.

G. V. HOWK & SON,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law

Office, No. 111 Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.,

WILL give personal attention to legal business of all kinds in the city of Louisville, and in southern Indiana. de13 d3m

DENTISTRY.

J. F. CANDEE,

DENTIST,

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

CEMETERIES, GARDENS & PLEASURE GROUNDS handsomely designed and laid out by B. Grove, Cemetery Engineer, 10th st. jal dlm*

LOUISVILLE HALT HOUSE, 31 and 33, [illegible] st., bet. Main and river. CHRIS & DOMER, Prop'rs.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 [illegible]

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1871.

LITERARY.

I.

A New Essay.

[illegible]

II.

[illegible]

[illegible] teacher has prepared this play for school reading [illegible] Greek and Latin classics are edited for educational purposes. That is, the text has been carefully given in its purity, some few expurgations made, and critical, explanatory, and historical notes have been added. A brief sketch of Shakespeare's life and works has been prefixed with suitable extracts from the criticisms of the best authors. Without doubt the careful study of this book by the more advanced classes in our common schools would be of great benefit, though we don't expect any such action yet. The whole country seems at present, so far as teaching is concerned, to have gone staring mad on the subject of grammar. Children whose minds might grasp with delight some of the beautiful gems of English literature, are subjected to the manipulations of mere formalists, and treated to a course of husks, till they can gabble off by line and rule all the mechanical forms of our English language without slip or stumble, and yet know no more of its power and beauty, as given by its great masters, than young Hottentots. The reading and study of a book like this, under the direction of an enthusiastic teacher, would do a class of pupils more good than a year's study of English Grammar. The publishers, Harper & Brothers, New York, have made the book attractive by fair type and fine illustrations. It can be obtained from John P. Morton & Co.

III.

An Ancient Roman.

As genial, gentle a pagan as ever lived was Q. Horatius Flaccus, who, though the son of a slave, was the chosen companion and intimate friend of an Emperor; and whose circle of admirers and lovers has gone on ever widening for the past eighteen hundred years. No classical scholar can hardly hear his name without a thrill of pleasure, as it recalls so many exquisite thoughts, witty sayings, and delicate fancies to his mind. The little book before us, that bears his name, is one of a series published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, designed to bring a knowledge of the ancient classics home to general readers. This has been very happily done in this instance by Theodore Martin, a well known English scholar, who has also wooed the muses with success. And the last qualification has been of great service to him in presenting some of the old writer's thoughts in a manner acceptable to the modern mind, without utterly losing the flavor of the original. It is not a translation, by any means, but rather a beautiful historical essay upon the Roman life and character at the time of Augustus—the golden age of Latin literature—enlivened and illustrated by apt quotations from the most observing and witty of poets, who was of the court, yet manly and independent. Designed expressly for those who are ignorant of the Latin tongue, it will serve to introduce, in a most charming manner, many to an acquaintance with him whom Dante ranks next after Homer, and whom Voltaire calls "the best of preachers." And scholars, too, will find in Mr. Martin's work a keen poetical appreciation and even personal love of the dear old master of Latin song which will, if possible, add to their future enjoyment of his poetry, and also create a feeling of regard for him, stranger though he be, who has wrought this labor of love. From his closing sentences we cannot forbear to quote as follows: "One day, when the bleak November wind was whirling down the oak leaves on his well-loved brook, the servants of his Sabine farm heard that they should no more see the good cheery master, whose pleasant smile and kindly word had so often made their labors light. There was many a sad heart, too, we may be sure, in Rome, when the wit who never wounded, the poet who ever charmed, the friend who never failed, was laid in a corner of the Esquiline, close to the tomb of his 'dear knight Maecenas.'" From this perhaps it may be judged what spirit pervades the whole book. It can be procured of John P. Morton & Co.

SMALL TALK.

At Bear Creek, Iowa, a boy of 20 has wooed and won a damsel of 50.

Printers who don't spell statue with three t's are in demand in the West.

An Ohio Legislative Committee has been slopping over at the tomb of Harrison.

We regret to learn that our friend Jushe Hibobumie Ito, of Japan, is ill in Washington.

A rich old man in Wisconsin has chopped open his only son. He parted his heir in the middle.

Mr. Scovill, of the Chicago Tribune, is the best compiler of news paragraphs in this country.

"Louisville compost-heap architects" is what a Chicago paper pleasantly calls the composers of pathetic ballads in this city.

A Louisville contemporary's puerilities are modestly embraced under the appropriate heading of small-talk.—[Nashville Banner.

The Nashville Union and American is the cannibal of Tennessee journalism. It indulges in "Extracts from Our Business Correspondents."

The gentleman of the press who is "here with a view of soliciting advertisements for his valuable paper" is making himself numerous in Nashville.

They say nice things about editors in Nashville. A Bowling Green newspaper man gets this: "George Baber, Esq., the *talented* editor of the Bowling Green Democrat, was in the city yesterday."

It is mentioned as a bit of human nature that Miss Luckey, who wedded Cross, the New York bigamist, is now in Westerly, R. I., with her friends, her parents having disowned and abandoned her.

Greeley wrote something about "Suburban journalism advancing." The compositor thought it was one of his agricultural articles, and launched out wildly on "Superb Jerusalem artichokes."—[Boston Post.

Another reason why a dog should be kept in the family. Peter Olson, of Wisconsin, hanged himself the other day, dreading death from hydrophobia contracted while a canine pet was lunching off his leg ten years ago.

The monument to ex-President Pierce, at Concord, is of the finest Italian marble, 15 feet high, topped with a cross. The plinth bears the name of "Pierce" in raised Roman letters, and on the die is "Franklin Pierce, born Nov. 23, 1804; died Oct. 8, 1869."

A lady writer quotes as follows to show what is to become of the tyrant man when woman gets her rights:

"The old familiar place,
From house-wall unto house-wall, was now filled
With frantic women, whose thin voices shrilled
With unknown war-cries; little did they heed
If, as they tore along, their flesh did bleed,
So that some man was slain."

The puppies of journalism are just now barking in full chorus at the heels of Colonel Wm. M. Grosvenor, whose connection with the St. Louis Democrat, as its chief editor, has terminated. He is thus incurring the penalty of success in his profession from those to whom success has been denied. Colonel Grosvenor is probably the ablest unemployed editor in the country, a profound student, a strong writer, and an indefatigable worker.—[Chicago Tribune.

There was a sinister circumstance at the Forney banquet, in Washington, a few nights since. Mr. Daniel Daugherty, a Philadelphia lawyer, responded to a toast complimentary to the bar, and said they were all "brothers in law." The report in Forney's own paper is that there was "great laughter." Why does not the Gazette, now an organ of the Administration, take this up and show the wickedness of laughing at the President in this way. The reference to the brothers in law, was, of course, a sneer at the President. Charles Sumner was present, and he laughed and laughed. Isn't it sad? We quote exactly what the wicked Daugherty said: "I can only say that, so far as the bar is concerned, we are a band of brothers—brothers in law. [Great laughter.]"—[Cincinnati Commercial.

A letter to the Cincinnati Commercial says of the recent great sale of pictures in New York: "The picture for which there was the greatest rivalry among bidders, and which brought the highest price of any in the collection was the "Young Washerwoman," a not very remarkable work by Merle, of Paris, which was knocked down at $4,900. A work by Baron Leys, entitled "The Message," brought $4,160. There are but two other works of this distinguished Belgian artist in this country, I believe, one of which belongs to Mr. Probasco, of Cincinnati, and the other to Mr. Belmont, of New York. One of Bouguereau's pictures brought $4,200, one of Carl Hoff's $4,000, one of Koekkoek's $3,600, one of Jules Breton's $2,950, while the others in the collection ranged from prices little less than those to a few hundred dollars."

All sensible women are rejoicing that open-throated house drapes have gone out of fashion. Another matter of rejoicing to ladies of refined taste, is that the Grecian-bend panier, with its ungainly proportions and unsightly puffs, is numbered among the things that were. It has been displaced by a modest tournure and graceful drapery. We are glad to see that immense chignons and heavy padded false chatelaine braids, looking like a burden upon the head of the wearer, are rapidly disappearing. The mode among our fashionable belles now is to braid or plait their natural tresses in two long braids, which are gracefully looped to the back part of the head. The hair may be rolled or made in short curls in front, while long curls grouped among the braids look stylish. The reign of the massive chignon is evidently over. The mode for the arrangement of the front hair is Pompadour, but it is not generally followed, as there are few faces that look well with the hair drawn back and tightly fastened. We think that the hair waved and falling slightly over the forehead with a sort of studied carelessness, is most becoming to all faces.—[Society Journal.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Kuklux Bill—Testimony—The Instruction Dodge—Immigration—Amusements, Etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Courier-Journal Rooms, Capital Hotel,
Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 3, 1871.

The Senate was again the attraction to-day. The Chamber was crowded, many ladies being among the spectators. The

PROCEEDINGS ON THE KUKLUX BILL

were commenced by a speech in its advocacy by Senator Cheif. Proposed amendments to the bill were then taken up.

The first amendment adopted was one reported by the committee, in lieu of the first section of the bill as originally reported, and which provides that any one connecting himself with or becoming a member of any organization or band not recognized by the laws of the country, shall be punished by fine not less than fifty dollars and imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six nor more than twelve months.

A substitute for the bill and amendments was taken up. It was offered by Mr. Talbott, and proposed that a fund of $50,000 should be placed at the Governor's disposal "to enforce the laws, suppress crime, maintain the dignity of the Commonwealth, and secure all unmolested in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property." It was rejected by a vote of 24 to 8.

A proviso, excepting from the penalties of the act persons going about masked and disguised for amusement, was next rejected by a vote of 26 to 4.

It was next proposed by Senator Turner to amend the act by striking out that part of it placing at the disposal of the Governor a fund of $25,000.

Col. Turner spoke at some length in advocacy of his resolution. He thought the account of outrages in Kentucky had been greatly exaggerated, and believed there was less lawlessness and fewer outrages in Kentucky than in any of the States north of the Ohio. He was not adverse to the bill, but expected to vote for it. He did not like the secret service feature, however, and wanted to have it stricken out.

Mr. Spalding made a speech of some duration in response.

After some remarks from Senators Vories and Hawes, the amendment submitted by Senator Turner was submitted to a vote and adopted by a vote of 19 to 10.

The further consideration of the measure was, after considerable discussion, postponed until Thursday next.

WITNESSES IN "KUKLUX" CASES.

An important amendment, proposed by the Senator from Nelson, Gov. Johnson—viz., that relating to the admission of negro testimony in the trial of Kuklux cases—has been published in the Courier-Journal. Here is another amendment, prepared by the same Senator, in regard to witnesses in such cases:

"In any prosecution for a violation of any of the provisions of this act, it shall be no exemption for a witness that his testimony may criminate himself; but no such testimony given by the witness shall be used against him in any prosecution, except for perjury; and he shall be discharged from all liability for a violation of any of the provisions of this act necessarily disclosed in his testimony; and, furthermore, the person against whom he testifies shall not be received to prove any violation of this act theretofore by such witness."

EXPLANATORY.

Your correspondent might perhaps reply to the very sarcastic trictures made this morning on one of his letters by the distinguished Senator from Laurel, who rose to a personal explanation, except for the fact that he can't at all afford it. It won't do to fire columbiads at blackbirds.

THE LATEST YANKEE TRICK.

The managers in the Cincinnati railroad scheme seem inexhaustible in their expedients. Since it is pretty clearly demonstrated that no Senator who can possibly be here will absent himself when the time for voting arrives, the instruction dodge has been hit upon as the last chance of success. Strenuous efforts are being made to get up something in the way of instructions in all cases that are supposed to be practicable. Knowing that a meeting of a few individuals may easily be gotten up almost anywhere to resolve upon almost anything, it is sought at this late hour, in some instances, to bring such appliances to bear in deciding the fate of this iniquitous measure, so justly condemned by the great majority of the people of Kentucky.

BUT THE THING WON'T DO.

No man with capacity sufficient to fill the place of Senator in this proud old Commonwealth would ever dream of being influenced to vote against the will of his constituents and the interest and independence of the State by any such hocus-pocus.

A CASE IN POINT.

Mr. Thos. H. Corbett, who at the last moment made an astounding somersault by voting for the Cincinnati bill in the House, and sending up as a justification for his conduct the letter of one Thomas Richardson, who, it is possible, is known to the people of Ballard county, or some of them rather, recommending him to support the measure, left Frankfort last week and has gone to his county of Ballard, where, I understand, he has succeeded in getting up some sort of a meeting for the purpose of indorsing his course, and instructing the Senator from the district. Mr. Corbett ought to understand that this is all bosh, and that nobody can be deceived. The real sentiments of the people of Ballard are too well understood here for anybody to be misled, even though Mr. Corbett's telegram was directed to John C. Breckinridge. Unless your correspondent is very much out of it, the Hon. Tom will find the task of reconciling to his constituents the sudden change produced in him from being an opponent of the bill and in the councils of the opposition to its enthusiastic advocate about the most impracticable thing in the way of politics he ever yet undertook.

AN IMMIGRATION LAW.

Mr. Pope, of the third district of Louisville, will introduce, at an early day, a bill for the encouragement of immigration. He is now engaged in the preparation of the bill, and has it nearly matured.

The propriety of enacting some measure for the encouragement of immigration to the Commonwealth cannot be doubted. The people have a right to expect the Legislature will take action on the subject before the close of the current session.

AN ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENT.

Capt. Harry I. Todd gave one of those famous lunches, to members of the Legislature to-day, for which he is famous. Every procurable delicacy was on the board, and the feast was crowned with generous wines.

AMUSEMENTS.

Frankfort has not been much favored this winter in the way of public amusements. Indeed until last evening, when the Weber Opera and Burlesque Company appeared for the first time at Major Hall, in fulfillment of a three days' engagement, nothing of the kind has come up since the beginning of the Legislative session. The leading piece last night was Ernani, and the "Laughing Hyena" followed, both of which, but especially the first, were received with rounds of applause frequently repeated. The playing of this troupe in Frankfort has, thus far, been in all respects a complete success. The hall was well filled and everybody was delighted. The opinion was general, at the close, that the performance was better than anything of the sort which ever appeared here before. The beauty of Miss Weber and her female supporters may have had something to do with the success. Certainly Miss Liza Weber lost none of her reputation as a superior artiste of the profession last night. Among the male performers Messrs. G. F. Ketchum and George Aikens were the favorites. To-night La Somnambula is to be the leading piece.

Z.

A bear was recently put up to be shot at Pinckington, Ohio, by the father of a boy whom it had killed, and the price received was $100. The history of the beast shows how dangerous it is to trust to kindness and cultivation in a brute, savage by nature. Mr. Bowers, its owner, came into possession of it when it was a cub, and reared it as a playmate for his little boy. The bear was docile for a while, but as it approached maturity its native savageism became so apparent that it was chained to a tree. One day the boy went to it and gave it some candy, but its rapacity led it to knock the boy down, tear his scalp from his head, and injure him so seriously that he died. The father and mother took a hand in the fight, and bruin was secured, being afterwards put up for prize shooting.

TEXAS.

Her Northers and Her Railroads.

LONE STAR POLITICS.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Navasota, Texas, Jan. 25, 1871.

The term Sunny South is ambiguous. It has never been properly defined, except in imagination. Gentle zephyrs, ever blooming flowers and pleasant sunshine are thought to be its components. A succession of northers has just been suffered by the country. Northers are not ambiguous. It would be well if they existed only in imagination. So far from it, a more horrible and strongly marked reality does not exist. They are of all grades, from just a little too cool to the bitterest blasts that ever issued from Symmes' Hole. The character or quality of the cold they produce is unmistakable; it differs from all others. Nothing but heavy and solid masonry can withstand it. Clothing is of little use; a man feels like he is stark naked.

Professor Forshey has made many attempts to analyze northers, but somehow they have always slipped through his fingers. Enough is known to assure that they kill. They go straight through the hide into the vitals. Cattle perish in them, and whole flocks of sheep, and, occasionally, human beings. They are terrible on drunken men, and have demonstrated two great moral truths respecting them. First—During their continuance, drunk men in towns, who live northward in the country, ought not to attempt to go home at night, but should stay in the grocery and drink till morning. Second—Drunk men, at such times, should, under no circumstances, go out on the prairie and lie down and go to sleep. Temperance lecturers should make a note of this and use it with emphasis.

Railroad men ought to be the happiest in Texas. They have received every privilege and grant asked of the Legislature, and their prospects of unlimited wealth have not even the interposition of the faintest mist-spot. The Central road has penetrated the country north of Houston about a hundred and fifty miles. Its business now is beyond its capacity. Freights down and up are vexatiously delayed. Litigation will ensue, the result of which will be much money to the lawyers. By its charter it is not compelled to advance more than twenty miles a year, and, from its workings, it does not seem inclined to average its minimum. Great grumbling is heard, and wonder expressed, because the construction is so slow. The Central, like all intelligences of the present day, is working for its own interests. "Good of the country" belongs to a past geologic age. It is strictly azoic. There is not much sense, at best, in a railroad pushing ahead to accumulate business when it already has more than it can do. At present, this road is a gigantic monopoly; and it must continue so indefinitely. There are no conflicting lines. The International will cross it thirty miles above this place, and will be a heavy feeder from the northeast. This latter will be built much faster than the Central because its interests are different. When completed, it will surpass the Central; it is a continuation of the Cairo and Fulton, and will have direct communication with the commercial world and not with the bleak and barren prairies of Kansas.

The Legislature is in session at Austin. When it met correspondents of newspapers solemnly assured the world that they saw a marked change in the temper and disposition of the members; that acerbity and bad feeling had been left at home, and that harmony and good works would prevail. Stealing has doubtless already begun; despotic and tyrannical measures are under way; in short, the rascality of the last session will, if possible, be outdone. Old Morgan Hamilton will be unseated in the United States Senate. This will cause a splendid bear and dog fight. Old Morg. will not yield without a violent tussle. He and Davis hate one another as only Radicals can hate, and they are both as full of venom as two water moccasins in the dog-days. Unfortunately snakes seldom bite each other; their fangs always strike the innocent.

One hundred and forty-eight—nearly two-thirds—of the acts passed at the last session were of a private nature. Most of these acts involved money. Many members are much wealthier than they were when elected, and it would not be blasphemy to surmise that this wealth will be increased in a lofty ratio before adjournment. Aye and no are the most eloquent and effective speeches ever uttered by Radical lips. The simple ejaculation "aye" is sometimes worth thousands of dollars; and could money be made easier than by breathing the short monosyllable? But very heavy amounts could not be afforded by even the stiffest corporations for votes, because the Radical majority is too large to admit of it. Small figures, in a goodly portion of the one hundred and forty-eight chances, will foot up a respectable sum, enough to satisfy scalawags and carpet-baggers for a time.

The Democratic convention has just met at Austin. From the inclemency of the weather the attendance cannot be large. But an organization of the party will be effected and programme submitted for the next campaign. The Democracy say that supineness and quiet submission were rewarded only with wanton oppression, and that something must be done to rid the State from Radical thrall. It behooves them to act. There is not a man of ordinary intelligence in the South that does not understand the designs of Grant as foreshadowed in his late special messages on Southern affairs. Æsop's fable was literally true—the wolf did accuse the lamb of muddying the water upstream. Gen. Grant knows he cannot succeed for a second term unless political rights in the South are quenched. He is the bitterest enemy the South ever had. Some great men have had magnanimity and shame, but this great man has neither.

A short time since most of the business portion of this town was burnt down. It is being rebuilt with California alacrity. Already several of the merchants have erected large and imposing tinder-boxes. Circuses and menageries are vagabondizing through the country. The northers don't seem to show them any particular respect. At one exhibition in an upper county, when the "grand entry" was made the horses all mired. Everybody connected with the shows seems mad—except the Polar bear. He feels at home.

PETER OF THE BRAZOS.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Public Meeting in Ballard.

A large number of the citizens of Ballard county assembled in the court-house in Blandville on the 1st day of February, 1871, for the purpose of expressing their views upon the Cincinnati railroad bill now before the Legislature of Kentucky. They proceeded to organize by electing Judge J. B. Ross Chairman, and R. A. Lowry Secretary. Judge James D. White then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We are in favor of using all legitimate and honorable means of inducing capital to come into our State, no matter from what source it comes, for the purpose of building railroads and other improvements that will develop the resources of any portion of our State; and, whereas, we deeply sympathize with any portion of the State that is deprived of railroad facilities, by which the people might transport their coal, timber, stock and the produce of their farms to the best markets; and, whereas, we have just heard read the bill presented by the Hon. George R. McKee to our Legislature now in session, entitled "an act to authorize the trustees of the Cincinnati Southern railway to acquire the right of way and to extend a line of railway through certain counties in this Commonwealth," with Mr. McCreary's amendment reserving to the Legislature the right to change, alter or modify the charter at its pleasure; and, whereas, we can see no good reason or objection that could be urged by an impartial and unbiased Legislature to the granting of a charter so well guarded as the one that passed the House of Representatives on the 20th of last January;

Therefore be it resolved, That we cheerfully indorse the course of our Representative, the Hon. Thomas H. Corbett, in giving his vote, aid and influence to the passage of the Cincinnati railway charter; and that we hereby request and instruct our Senator, the Hon. Oscar Turner, to vote and use his influence to secure its passage in the Senate.

J. B. ROSS, Chairman.

R. A. Lowry, Secretary.

Democratic Meeting in Muhlenberg.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Muhlenberg county, held at the court-house in the town of Greenville, on Monday, January 30, 1871, (County Court), for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the convention to assemble in Frankfort on the 3d day of May next, to nominate candidates for Governor and other State offices, the Hon. John B. Hays was called to the Chair, and Dr. G. W. Towns was made Secretary.

A committee of six, appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, consisted of the following gentlemen: Judge S. P. Love, E. D. Rothrock, Baxter Morgan, M. S. Clark, Esq., and J. C. Stokes, who reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Central Committee of the Democratic party of Kentucky having called a convention to meet in the city of Frankfort on the 3d day of May, 1871, to nominate candidates of the party to fill the various offices of State at the ensuing August election; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we approve of the holding of said convention at the time and place recommended by the Central Committee.

Resolved, That we indorse the action of the Central Committee in refusing (at the suggestion of the Legislative caucus) to change the time of holding said convention to the 23d of February, as just and proper under all the circumstances.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Muhlenberg county, having confidence in the ability and integrity of Gen. D. C. Buell, our distinguished fellow-citizen, and knowing his devotion to the Democratic party and its principles, we hereby recommend him to the Democracy of the State as our first choice for the office of Governor, and should his name be before the convention as a candidate for the nomination, we instruct our delegates to cast the vote of this county for him.

Resolved, That in the person of the Hon. F. M. Allison (our Senator) we find a man every way worthy of the confidence of the Democratic party, and, should he allow his name to be used in the convention for the office of Auditor, we direct the vote of this county to be cast for him, and instruct our delegates to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the honesty of the delegates who may be appointed by this meeting to attend said convention, and we leave them untrammeled by any further instructions, believing that they will be governed in their action in regard to nominations for other offices by the best interests of the party.

Resolved, That all the Democrats of Muhlenberg county who may attend said convention are appointed delegates.

On motion of E. W. Eaves, Esq., the following resolution was offered as a substitute for the third resolution as reported by the committee:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Muhlenberg county, having confidence in the ability and integrity of John Young Brown, and knowing his devotion to the Democratic party and its principles, recommend him to the Democracy of the State as our first choice for Governor, and instruct our delegates to cast the vote of the county for him.

After considerable discussion upon said substitute, it was, upon motion, tabled.

On motion, the resolutions as reported by the committee were adopted.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the Louisville Courier-Journal, with the request that they be published, and that the Russellville Herald, Bowling Green Democrat, Owensboro Monitor and Southern Shield and Henderson papers copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. B. HAYS, Chairman.

Geo. W. Towns, Secretary.

A brutal husband in Marblehead, Mass., went home in a state of intoxication recently and threw his wife out of doors, breaking her leg. It was set and doing well, when a night or two ago he returned again under the influence of liquor and deliberately broke the limb again in two places.

NEW ALBANY.

New Albany, Feb. 4.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to John T. M. Bridges and Serrelda Gilliland.

Jack P. Bannon will have the Sunday Courier-Journal for sale at the postoffice news-stand to-morrow morning.

Wm. Busch was charged $8 35 for an assault and battery in Justice J. C. Jocelyn's court yesterday.

Professor Macallister will hold a matinee this afternoon at the Opera House, for the benefit of ladies and children.

John Burk, a denizen of Upper Fourth street, was fined and costs in the Mayor's Court yesterday morning $6 40 for indulging in choice epithets that did not suit an up-town lady.

Michael Bush, the engineer of the Jeffersonville railroad, who was fined $10 and costs in the City Court a few days ago, has given notice of his intention to appeal to a higher court.

The new locomotive Comet brought in seventeen heavily laden freight cars on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad Thursday night.

The protracted meeting in John-street Methodist church is still in progress. Thus far thirty-five members have been added to the church under the probation rule.

There was a good deal of stirring among real estate agents yesterday, but no definite results were reached. The market is glutted with sellers.

Mr. Geo. Austin, late superintendent of the ax-works, was lying in an unconscious condition yesterday, with consumption. His recovery is considered doubtful.

There is but one line of stages running between New Albany and Corydon. Hans Lemon having withdrawn, Messrs. Lewis & Son now have the monopoly.

James Scott, a respectable farmer of Scottsville, in this county, received a stroke of apoplexy last Saturday, and died from the effects of it on the following day.

Our amusement-loving citizens are anxious to hear the Russian Concert Troupe, now playing at Weisiger Hall, Louisville, and hope they may be induced to pay us a visit.

John T. M. Bridges, who was pardoned out of the State prison by Governor Baker, on Thursday, was remarried yesterday to his divorced wife.

The case of Schwartz & Von Borels vs. Henry Crawford progresses slowly in the Circuit Court. Yesterday the entire session of the Court was taken up with the examination of witnesses for the plaintiffs.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday: Stephen S. Whitman to Christina G. Weiss, lot 35, Poplar street, plat 13, $300; James Lancaster to Fredrick W. Henne, north half of lot 58, Chartres street, $157.

Amos Tharp was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday morning for throwing a rock through the shop window of J. T. Davis' shoe shop, on Upper High street; for want of proof he was discharged.

Candidates for the city offices to be filled at the spring election were busy yesterday distributing their cards and trying to persuade the citizens to believe that they alone were qualified for the different positions.

The trustees of the public schools took charge of the Independent German-American school-building on Monday. Since that time the schools convening in that building have been under the control of our trustees, and a large number of accessions to the schools have resulted therefrom.

Andros Fry was arrested by Deputy Marshal John Perry last night and lodged in the station-house. He was in a state of beastly intoxication. He will have to answer this morning to the triple charge of drunk, disorderly and committing a nuisance. He is good for the rock-pile for thirty days.

Mr. J. Losey, Superintendent of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company's machine-shops, is thoroughly overhauling the machinery of the road. He is now rebuilding at the shops at this place the locomotives Conner, Gazelle and Rocket, and expects in a short time to put the running stock of the road on a par with that of any road in the country.

B. P. Douglass, of Corydon, was in the city yesterday, and states that by two days' canvassing $17,000 in subscriptions have been raised for the Corydon branch of the New Albany and St. Louis Air Line. The people will doubtless vote for the two per cent. assessment, which will give an additional $24,000, leaving only $9,000 more to be raised of the $50,000 necessary to secure the construction of the road.

Suit has been instituted in the Floyd Circuit Court against William Mundell by John H. Soergel and Julia Soergel for slander, in using language in the presence of several persons that reflected on the good name and reputation for chastity of Mrs. Soergel. The case will be tried at the April term of the Circuit Court. Damages laid at $10,000. Judge A. B. Carlton is counsel for plaintiffs.

The man Soloman who made his appearance at Greenville, with his throat cut, Wednesday evening, an account of which was published in the Courier-Journal yesterday, passed through the city last evening on his way to Louisville. He reported here that when he cut his throat near Bradford, Ind., he was laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, and was under the impression the Ku Klux wanted to hang him.

Robert Mitchell, of Louisville, put in an appearance before the Mayor yesterday for peddling a silver watch without having the necessary license. In answer to the Mayor's question, "What is your occupation?" replied: "In the summer I furnish the saloons with mint, and in the winter furnish hotel-keepers and restaurants with brains." His Honor was so well pleased to find an individual that to possess such a rare article that he discharged him.

Geo. Lyman, Esq., Secretary of the Board of School Trustees, furnishes the following semi-annual report of the public schools: number of male teachers 6, female teachers 40; number of white males enrolled 1,665, number of white females enrolled 1,164; number of colored males enrolled 81, females 69; total number of scholars 2,979; average daily attendance, white, 1,580, colored 115; total 1,695; number of days in term 100; number of days taught 69.

The people of Greenville township recently petitioned to the township trustee to remove from his official position John S. Constans, teacher of the public school. The grounds of this request were that he had joined the settlement of the Mormons, which is in the northeast part of Greenville township. The trustee refused to grant the request, whereupon the petitioners appealed to Prof. P. V. Albright, County Examiner. Prof. Albright, after examining into the merits of the appeal, sustained the decision of the trustee, giving, as his reason, that upon examining the articles of faith of said settlement, which styles itself the "Latter day Saints of the Church of Christ," he found nothing objectionable, as this branch repudiates polygamy altogether.

George Helfrich, superintendent of the car works of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, has just completed for that road a most magnificent passenger coach. The interior of the car is elliptical finish of ash and American and Spanish walnut. The seats are the latest pattern, furnished with patent sponge cushions, covered with costly green and crimson plush, with lock supports and foot rests. The floor is laid with alternate slats of walnut and ash of four inches in width. The blinds and doors are of cherry and maple. The moldings and coves are of ogee pattern, elegantly gilded and painted. The head lining is a splendid specimen of artistic skill and taste. The ladies' and gentlemen saloons are finely fitted up and furnished with large and splendid mirrors. The cars will comfortably seat fifty-two persons. It is placed on four-wheeled trucks, with triplet springs and equalizing bars. The exterior of the car is, in beauty and finish, in strict conformity with the interior. This car is not excelled in any respect by those of any road in Indiana.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Jeffersonville, Feb. 4.

The Grocers' Protective Union will hold an important meeting Monday night.

Rev. John S. McCoy will preach in the First Baptist Church to-morrow morning and evening.

Judge Mathews has disposed of six cases during the present week.

The capital stock of the First National Bank of this city will be increased $100,000 additional to the present capital.

Elder R. C. Flower is expected to lecture on temperance at Holmes & Thias' Hall at the usual hour to-morrow.

Rev. R. C. Flower, a young and promising minister, will preach in the Christian church to-morrow.

The wife of J. S. Bennett, in Utica, who was deemed fatally ill some time since, is now recovering.

The Parham Sewing Machine Company is replevying machines from parties in this city who bought them from the absconding agent in good faith, and paid their money therefor.

Rev. Daniel Stewart, D. D., of New Albany, will preach in the Presbyterian church to-morrow morning, and Rev. A. McDonald will preach in the evening at the same place.

Reuben Dailey has accepted an invitation to lecture on temperance in Rossel, or Asbury Chapel, about three miles from Jeffersonville, on the Salem road, next Wednesday night.

A child of Peter Bellows was fatally ill with pneumonia yesterday morning. A little son of M. Nolan, of Port Fulton, is also dangerously ill with the same disease.

The Presbyterian Church of Charlestown has adopted the envelope system. This arrangement takes effect to-morrow. This church started in the new year free of debt and with very encouraging prospects.

There will be an informal meeting of the Board of Prison Directors next Tuesday. The following gentlemen now compose the board: Rev. W. W. Curry, of Terre Haute; Gen. Levi Sparks, of Jeffersonville; and Capt. John Kirk, of Madison.

George Cochrane, of Austin, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer John R. Shadburn for peddling produce and groceries. Mr. Shadburn proceeded to file a complaint against the defendant, but as City Attorney Carry opined that Cochrane had not violated the ordinance against peddling the defendant was permitted to go free.

At the regular meeting of Rechab Lodge, I. O. G. T., on Thursday night, Walker Baugh, Lodge Deputy, installed the following officers for the ensuing term: S. D. Beck, W. C. T.; Mary Lewark, W. V. T.; Nat. G. Eaton, W. R. S.; Dennis Murphy, W. F. S.; Mrs. A. L. Baugh, W. T.; —— Reyland, W. M.; Miss —— Beck, W. D. M.; Miss —— Beck, W. I. G.; Henry McCullough, W. C.; Miss Nannie Murphy, W. R. H. S.; Mrs. Sallie Potter, W. L. H. S.

Our citizens will remember that some months since they were solicited to subscribe to a new map of the State of Indiana, by one Prof. Royce. The maps have recently come to hand, but the subscribers allege that they are very imperfect; and in the cases of Messrs. Thomas Duffy, John Birx, Myers and George Willacy, payment was refused. The agent therefore brought suit for the amount before Justice J. M. Moore. The cases were tried yesterday, and in every case judgment was rendered for the defendant.

At a meeting of the British Association at Dublin, Mr. Charles Bianconi, of Cashel, read a paper relative to his extensive car establishment, after which a gentleman stated that at Pickford's, the great English carrier's, they could not work a horse more than ten miles a day, and wished to hear Mr. Bianconi's opinion on the subject. Mr. B. stated that he found by experience he could better work a horse eight miles a day for six days in the week, than six miles a day for seven days. By not working on Sunday he effected a saving of twelve per cent. Mr. Bianconi's opinion on this point is of the highest importance, for he has over nine hundred horses working sixty-seven conveyances, which daily travel 4,244 miles. It is also the result of forty-three years' experience.

The story of the dog who made his way from Rochester, N. Y., to Upton, near Gloucester, England, in 1865, is now capped by a tale from Montreal. A gentleman there sent a fine Newfoundland dog home to a friend, resident about fifty miles inland from Newcastle, England. The dog went across the sea in May or June last. In November the dog landed at Montreal from an inward-bound vessel, walked quietly up to Sherbrooke street, and took possession of his old kennel. How he happened to hit on a Montreal-bound vessel no one can say. His English owner writes that the dog disappeared. The Captain says that Carlo came on board and stowed himself away, refusing to be dislodged.

The farmers of Iowa have formed a secret association for mutual advantage under the title of "The Patrons of Husbandry." Its operations will extend as to the price of produce, and will have an important bearing upon the grain market. So rapidly are members coming in that by spring they will number, it is said, at least 10,000.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

Cincinnati	BEN. FRANKLIN	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	5 P. M.
Henderson	TARASCON	5 P. M.
Madison	MONONA No. 2	1 P. M.
Ky. River	BLUE WING No. 3	3 P. M.
New Orleans	SUSIE SILVER	5 P. M.
Nashville	AMERICA	12 M.
St. Louis	MINNIE	10 M.
Tenn. River	CAMELIA	4 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Feb. 3.

Gen. Buell, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Morning Star, Hend.	Sandy, Troy.
Robert Burns, Mem.	Silver Moon, Mem.
Lorena, Cincinnati.	

DEPARTURES—Feb. 3.

Gen. Buell, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Morning Star, Hend.	Sandy, Troy.
Robert Burns, Cin.	Silver Moon, Cin.
Falls City, Green river.	Allegheny Belle No. 5, N. O.

The River has been stationary at this point for the past twenty-four hours, with six feet ten inches in the chute and eight feet ten inches in the canal. It will be rising again to-day. The weather continues clear, with the mercury ranging from 32 to 48 degrees. Freights were offering more freely yesterday, with liberal shipments. The packets are doing a good business. Special telegrams to the Courier-Journal give the condition of the weather and the Ohio and Mississippi at various points.

The Emma, Nashville to Cincinnati, is due at this port to-night.

The Tarascon is the Henderson packet to-day, leaving at 5 p. m. sharp.

The H. S. Turner, after thorough repairs, is again loading at St. Louis for New Orleans.

The J. H. Groesbeck has gone on the Eureka docks for repairs.

The Hawk Eye is on her way from Pittsburg to St. Louis with 4,000 barrels of coal oil.

Sioux City has put up 5,000 tons of ice against 1,500 last year.

The Falls City, Capt. Everhart, backed out for Green river yesterday with a good trip.

The Minnie, Cincinnati to St. Louis, will pass down this morning.

The Emperor, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, and Wild Duck and barges, St. Louis to Pittsburg, were due at this port last night.

The wharfage collected at the port of Memphis for the month of January, 1870, amounted to $3,058 30.

Capt. John Todd's Covington wharf-boat was sold Thursday to Alex. Beckman, of Lawrenceburg, for $1,500.

Captain Frank Delleres has purchased the steamer Talequah for the Bayou Lafourche trade.

The steamers John Kilgour and Virginia are advertised to leave for New Orleans next Tuesday.

The Robert Burns passed up yesterday from Memphis, having the disabled Silver Moon in tow, bound for Cincinnati.

The Ben Franklin and United States are the Cincinnati mail line packets to-day, leaving promptly at the advertised hour.

The Emma Floyd ran against one of the bridge piers at Clarksville Thursday, tearing off one of her guards.

The Ouachita Belle damaged herself $3,500 by breaking her guards. Eleven hundred and forty bales of cotton, which she lost overboard, have been recovered.

The Antelope received yesterday one hundred tons of gas pipe and 250 barrels of cement, and will leave for St. Louis to-day with several barges of coal in tow.

The Leonora and Blue Wing will be found at the city wharf this morning. The former leaves for Madison at 1 p. m., and the latter for Kentucky river at 3 p. m.

The City of Quincy was advertised to leave New Orleans for Louisville Wednesday evening. Also the steamer Indiana was announced to depart the same day.

J. H. Carter, who has for some time past been connected with various newspapers in St. Louis, was on board the W. R. Arthur at the time she exploded her boilers, and was saved.

The Farragut will be dismantled at Cincinnati, and her machinery will be placed on the new mountain boat that Litherbury is building for Capt. Russell.

The Edinburg, from Cincinnati, en route for Red river, will be down this morning, and descend the falls at 4 p. m. We noticed yesterday evening a considerable lot of freight on the wharf awaiting her arrival.

The steamers Messenger, from Cincinnati to New Orleans; Belfast, from Cincinnati to New Orleans; Champion, from Cincinnati to Memphis; and Bermuda, from Cincinnati to Evansville, will pass down to-morrow.

The steamer America, Capt. Pearce, with Dr. Chet. Bradley in the office, will be down early this morning, and leave for Clarksville and Nashville at 12 m. She will receipt for freights to all points on the upper Cumberland river.

The regular Louisville and Tennessee river packet Camelia, Capt. Milt Akin, with J. Morgan Smith in the office, will leave for Tennessee river this day, promptly, at 4 p. m., from the city wharf. The Camelia takes all freight offered for the lower Ohio and Cumberland rivers.

Capt. B. C. Levi received a dispatch yesterday from A. J. Ross, dated Little Rock, February 3d, informing him that the steamer R. C. Gray arrived there at 2 p. m., and would leave to-morrow (to-day) Arkansas river high but falling. Five days from the mouth to Little Rock.

The Lorena, Cincinnati to New Orleans, arrived yesterday about 1 o'clock p. m., but had not more than touched the wharf before she was attached for alleged damage to a lot of mules shipped last fall by a Mr. Cohen, of this State. She will be bonded out to-day and proceed on her way to New Orleans.

Wm. Nicholson, a deck-hand on the Kate Robinson, fell off the steamer at Rockport, and, as is supposed, was drowned. The officers of the steamer have taken charge of his effects, among which is a letter of recommendation from parties in England, supposed to have been his former employers.

The Memphis Avalanche of Thursday says: "The river still rises, with plenty of water in the channel and tributaries for navigable purposes. Steamers are coming out from St. Louis loaded to 6½ feet. In a few days there will be plenty of water for heavy laden vessels to run in all directions. The weather yesterday was clear, warm and pleasant. Business brisk and lively, and during the afternoon twenty-one steamers were at the wharf, three and four lying abreast after the style of ships at seaport cities. Several steamers found difficulty in getting into the levee, and when in, little space was afforded them for the transaction of business. The levee was crowded in all directions with piles of produce, merchandise and cotton bales."

In reference to the sizes of the wheels of tow-boats and passenger steamers, the Pittsburg Commercial has the following editorial remarks, which are especially apropos just now: "The following named boats were constructed for towing coal, and all, with the exception of three, are now engaged in that business. The diameter of the wheel of each is correctly stated as follows: The James Guthrie, wheel 40 feet in diameter; the Conestoga, 32 feet; the Ajax, 29 feet; the J. S. McDonald, 29 feet; the Julia A. Howe, 29 feet; the Black Diamond, 30 feet. Two passenger boats, the Natchez and Great Republic, were constructed with wheels 44 and 40 feet in diameter respectively. There are now building at Pittsburg three boats whose wheels are 30 feet in diameter. It is a fact that as a rule the wheels of coal tow-boats now engaged in the business are above the diameter stated by Colonel Scott, and the experience of the last few years has been such that no boat is likely to be built hereafter for the coal trade with wheels much, if any, under 30 feet in diameter. With the volume of commerce on the Ohio, the wheels of tow-boats may be said to be growing in diameter."

The Vicksburg Herald says: "The steamer Mollie Able, en route from St. Louis to New Orleans, came near sharing the fate of the T. L. McGill, when just above this city, Thursday evening. The passengers were scattered about, as usual on board, some reading, others playing chess and amusing themselves in various ways, when that terrible cry that has carried terror to the hearts of so many of late, "Fire," rang in frightened accents in their ears. A panic immediately ensued, especially among the ladies, and people were rushing in every direction, calling upon everything and everybody, visible and invisible, to save them, help them, etc. The roof of the boat had caught fire from the stovepipe, and for a few minutes the fire bid fair to envelop the whole in flames. A few steady strokes of half a dozen axes, however, in conjunction with a stream of water, soon subdued the fiery element, and the boat continued her course, with only slight damage to the roof from fire, and to the carpets and furniture inside from water."

The New York Sun, in reviewing the testimony of competent engineers and others, relative to the Newport bridge obstruction, says: "The main advantage of long-span bridges, however, on rivers where piers can easily be built, is the decreased obstruction which they offer to navigation. The growing railroad interests of the country, while entitled to liberal treatment at the hands of the Government, must be allowed to interfere with the great navigable highways as little as possible. If, therefore, the immense coal trade of the Ohio will be obstructed far less by fixing the length of the channel spans of bridges on that river—most of which are or will be railroad bridges—at no less than five hundred feet, such limit ought to be established by law, unless the cost of long spans is greatly in excess of the good to be derived from them. That they can be perfectly safe, we are fully convinced. A careful weighing of the published testimony indicates that these are the views not only of the river navigators, but of the best engineers; and the great railroad corporations ought to be willing to pay well for the damage which they do to navigation by the introduction into rivers of any piers whatever."

The New Orleans Picayune of the 1st says: "Yesterday was a cloudy, dull and generally disagreeable day, with intervening showers and a fair prospect of more rain. Regarding business on the landing, we can authentically state that dullness reigned at will. Quite a fleet of boats have made their appearance at the levee in the past forty-eight hours, and we are expecting the coming of others. Several steamers were detained from leaving yesterday on account of not having room either to discharge or receive, as the landing is in such a condition that freight cannot be put upon it unless the shippers pay damages, which the boats are obliged to pay. It is a lasting disgrace to a city like ours to have the levee in the condition that it is now in. The mud and water is standing upon it nearly ankle deep, and there is not a crossing that one can cross upon that they do not go nearly a foot into mud and water. The drays or floats are unable to haul merchandise from the boats any distance, unless they get mired in the many holes that are at present on the levee. We would ask the Mayor of the city to take a walk and look for himself, and try to have the levee and landings fixed so that steamboats may not be obliged to lay over from day to day at a large expense. The expenses of steamboats are much higher here than any other city on the Mississippi river, and they are always prompt payers, and still they cannot get the accommodation that they pay for. We understand that the owners of one of our packets intend to protest against the payment of levee dues from the causes above stated, and this will be a test case for others to do the same. It is certainly not right to exact payment for levee dues when boats cannot get room to receive or discharge their freight."

Susie Silver.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamer Susie Silver ascended the falls yesterday morning, and is to-day receiving freight for New Orleans to leave this evening at 5 o'clock from the foot of Fourth street, city wharf. The Silver is comparatively a new boat. She was completed at the port of St. Louis about the first of last August, for and under the supervision of Captains Silver and Shields, her owners, for the Ohio river trade. She has entered as a regular boat in the Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company's line, and will in the future ply between this and the Crescent City. She is a fine specimen of marine architecture, and reflects credit both upon her builders and owners. For carrying capacity and lightness of draught she has but few, if any, superiors now afloat. When light she will trim up on 26 inches, and can carry 1,200 tons of freight with her guards out of the water. Her cabin is large and wide and elegantly and tastefully furnished, with accommodations for at least one hundred passengers. She has a large texas, in which are the officers' quarters, with a "freedmen's bureau" attached, for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen of African descent. In a word, she is a complete boat in all her appointments, and well suited to the trade which she has entered. Her dimensions are: 265 feet in length, 41 feet beam, 7 feet hold; cylinders 22 inches in diameter, 8 feet stroke, working a water-wheel 29 feet in diameter, with 12½ feet buckets. She is also supplied with all the modern appliances in the way of doctor and fire engines, freight-hoisters, etc. The Silver is officered as follows: Thomas W. Shields, Master; Green T. Shields, First Clerk; William Woodruff, Second Clerk; James Shaughnessy, Mate; John Burnison, Engineer; Charley Garner and P. Hall, Pilots, and Joseph McLaughlin, Steward. The Silver will back out this day at 5 o'clock for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

For river telegrams, see first or fourth page.

Monetary and Commercial.

Office of the Courier-Journal,
Friday Evening, Feb. 3.

The currents of trade are running in more easy channels, but there are no idle funds among the banks; they are compelled to refuse much good paper, as they are not able to provide for more than their regular customers; they charge 9 to 12 per cent. for money, the former being the ruling rate.

Exchange—Is quiet at par buying, and 1-10 premium selling.

Gold—Is in light demand, and a little weaker; it opened at 111⅛ and closed at 111⅛.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, furnish the following quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	110¾	111¼
Silver halves and quarters	105½	
Silver dimes	103½	

The New York Herald of Thursday says:

The market maintained the recent advance, and at times was strong at 111⅛, the range of the day's fluctuations being confined to the limits of 111 and 111⅛. The London quotation for our bonds was not received until late in the afternoon, and then showed no cause for stronger gold, the advance in which was based on the firmness of the rates for bankers' exchange and reports that the specie shipment to-morrow will approximate a million dollars. Again, there was no news from France which had not been already acted upon, so that the market was left to the operation of the influences previously enumerated. Late in the day some effort was made to stimulate an upward movement, and a leading operator appeared in the gold room and took half a million at 111⅛, buyer three days; but gold continued to be offered at the same figure the remainder of the afternoon. The conviction seems impressing itself upon the speculative mind that gold has lost its charms as a vehicle for rapid fortune-making, and hence we find so lethargic a market when speculative pretexts are afforded in almost every item of news that comes over the cable. When so important an event as the outbreak of war between France and Prussia effected only a temporary advance of ten or eleven per cent. there is considerable skepticism about any very large rise to result from any new complication in Europe.

Government Bonds—Are dull with us, but advancing in prices. Morton, Galt & Co. quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Coupons, '81	112¾	@113¼
" '62	109⅝	@110⅛
" '64	109	@110
" '65	109⅝	@110⅛
" new '65	108	@109
" '67	108⅝	@109⅛
" '68	108⅝	@109⅛
10-40s	108⅝	@109⅛
Currency 6s	110⅝	@111⅛

The following table shows the course of Government bonds for the past three days:

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Adv.	De.
Coupons, '81	113⅝	113	113⅝	⅝	..
" '62	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝	⅜	..
" '64	110	109⅞	110	⅛	..
" '65	110	109⅞	110⅛	¼	..
" '65 (new)	109⅛	108⅞	109	⅛	..
" '67	109⅛	109	109⅛	⅛	..
Coupons '68	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	⅛	..
10-40 coupons	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	⅛	..
Cy 6s	111⅛	111¼	111⅛	⅛	..

The Herald of Thursday, referring to the United States bond market, says:

The facility with which money may be borrowed at low rates on Government bonds, the higher quotations of gold making the coupons so much more valuable, and the Treasury programme for February contemplating so large a purchase of five-twenties, were combining influences to render the Government list buoyant and give a further stimulus to higher prices. The operation of these influences was unchecked, moreover, by any decline in London, whence five-twenties came steady, while the German bankers were reported to be buying freely for foreign account. It will be noticed that the movement to discount the value of the maturing coupons on the ten-forties, to which attention was directed a week or two since, has advanced the price of those issues about one per cent.

Local Stocks and Bonds—There is more money seeking investment, and trade to-day was a little better. Railroad bonds are in active demand, and preferred stock is still inquired for. The general tendency is upward. Short-line second mortgage bonds are gaining favor every day, as they bear 8 per cent. interest and are sold very cheap.

Interest Laws in Missouri—The following is the bill now pending before the Legislature of Missouri:

Section 1. It shall be lawful for all persons, natural and political, to contract, by memorandum in writing by them signed, to pay or receive any rate of interest for the loan or forbearance of money which may be agreed on by the parties to such contract.

Sec. 2. No contract for the payment of a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum for the loan or forbearance of money shall be binding in law, unless a memorandum thereof shall be made in writing and signed by the party chargeable thereon.

Sec. 3. When no other rate of interest has been agreed on, all money due and payable on any written instrument or contract, all money due and payable on account, after the same has become due and payment thereof has been demanded, all money received for the use of another and retained without the owner's knowledge of the receipt, and all other money due and withheld by an unreasonable and vexatious delay of payment, shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum: provided, that if any trustee or bailee shall unreasonably and vexatiously refuse the payment of money lawfully payable by him, the same shall be recoverable with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

Sec. 4. All judgments rendered upon any contract in writing for the payment of money shall bear the same rate of interest which is provided by such contract; all judgments against trustees and bailees, when the money for which judgment is rendered has been unreasonably and vexatiously refunded, as provided in section three of this act, shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and all other judgments shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date to the satisfaction of the judgment in each case.

This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Railroads and Rivers as Arteries of Trade.—It is possible that railroads are too numerous and too expensive, and that in the lapse of years they will decay, and that they will have been found to be such worthless ventures that their owners will not repair them, and that the world will go back to the rivers as a means of communication between remote sections of the country. This seems to be the view the New Orleans Bulletin takes of the subject. It says:

As to the railroad ideas that have prevailed West and South, in the Mississippi valley, nothing could have been more unsound and wildly speculative. An insane desire for speed and directness, without consideration as to the cost of the works, the enormous taxes necessary for construction or the ruinous charges for transportation, has obtained for twenty years. No project has been too wild to be entertained favorably. Wildernesses, swamps and deserts are traversed by the "iron-horse" to pick up a little freight here and there, a few passengers, and hasten their arrival by a few hours or a few days at great commercial centers. And to accomplish this, debts have been incurred that have plunged States and cities into bankruptcy—literal, not figurative, bankruptcy. If the hotbed railroad system had not obtained, and railroads had been left to grow with the progress of the country in population, the cities of the Mississippi would not now be complaining as they are of declining commerce. The great avenues of transportation would have been the rivers, and lateral roads would have penetrated from them into the interior. The rivers would have remained the great highways of the valley, costing nothing for construction, nothing for repairs. But we feel very confident they will before long assert their economic power. Railroad tracks and rolling stocks acquired by private corporations at public expense, have seen their best days in the West and Southwest. Taxation to pay interest on public debts is exhausting the people and prostrating industry. Railroad companies must henceforth stand upon their own resources. Their tracks require constant repairing, their rolling stock must be renewed periodically, and henceforth they must compete with rivers squarely, without adventitious aid, and in that race many of them will sink into bankruptcy and worthlessness, for a road that is always needing repair cannot compete with a road that never needs repair, unless the competition be in densely-populated communities.

According to the above doctrine, the country, in its development, is going too fast, and the aid which is being extended to the development of its vast and boundless resources had better be withheld. This is possible, but certainly not probable. The demand for railroads fifty years hence, when the country will have a population of 100,000,000, is likely to give full employment to all necessary roads. If people should be so foolish as to expend their money to build roads where they are not wanted, such investments will prove unprofitable. We do not believe that the use of the great navigable streams of the country will be abandoned, or that vessels will cease to sail on lake Erie because of the Lake Shore railroad. It is not necessary to believe this; on the contrary we believe there will be use for all, both natural and artificial, channels of commerce. With all of our statistics, the best informed have very crude notions of the wealth-producing capacity of this country; and the fact that railroads create business where none existed before their construction, at once silences the argument about the probabilities of their abandonment. The South and West need all the facilities by rail that have been built or are likely to be built for the next fifty years, and the rivers too.

The Beauties of the Tariff.—The following is a list of the high duties actually collected on imports during the fiscal year ending 1870, officially calculated to ad valorem:

	Per cent.
Soda	200
Refined borax	109⅜
Acid tannic	132⅛
Camphor, crude	196⅞
Camphor, refined	112⅞
Copperas, or green vitriol	94
Licorice	79
Carbonate of soda	59⅞
Saltpeter, crude	68⅜
Saltpeter, refined	62⅜
Rhubarb	80⅛
Blue vitriol (sulphate of copper)	95⅞
Chicory	139⅜
Copper, in pigs	61⅞
Manufactured corks	50
Cotton goods (not over 100 threads)	64⅞
Cotton goods, over 100 threads and not 200	62⅞
Printed and colored	61⅞
Cotton thread, on spools, 100 yards or less	70⅞
Cotton thread, excess of 100 yards	74⅞
Cotton thread, not on spools	128
Meerschaum pipes	86 3-7
Pipe cases, stems, &c	75
Prunes	92⅞
Dates	94
Currants	129⅝
Figs	80
Raisins	61⅝
Ginger-root	86⅞
Window glass, 10x15	55 1-5
Plate glass, silvered, 24x60	74⅞
Silver-leaf	79
Alpaca goat hair, raw	66 3-7
Women's dress goods, real or imitation of Italian cloth	69⅞
Weighing over four ounces, per square yard, do	72⅞
Gunny cloth and gunny bags	96⅞

Provisions—The New York World of Thursday comments as follows:

During the past six business days the market for the hog product has shown a doubtful, feverish tone, but the operations all indicated that the bull movement had nearly or quite reached its climax, and this idea was further strengthened by the failure of an almost assured peace in Europe to infuse any further stimulating influence of importance. A good many previous operators for a rise are now going short whenever an opportunity offers; goods coming in on contract to shippers are offered here instead of being forwarded, and in nearly every case of late the supply has proved fully adequate to the outlet. The exports for the season have certainly been heavy, but the great bulk lies piled up at the foreign depots awaiting a market, and, if recent accounts be true, it is likely to prove ample to feed the people who are supposed to be starving, particularly as outside Paris proper provisions have been in fair supply throughout, and the French will not eat pork when they can possibly obtain anything more acceptable. It is also noticeable that the fresh demand for shipment has gradually fallen off ever since the upward turn on values set in, and most of the recent sales were on the most positive orders, or to fill contracts made, &c. The home consumption has, in the meantime, proved moderate, the supply of hogs did not diminish either in quantity or weight, and, notwithstanding all that has been sold, the stock of mess and lard now available is, undoubtedly, in excess of the corresponding period last year, and still being added to. For beef there has been a very regular demand, but one or two fair sales consummated, and holders generally show a continued steady tone on all choice lots.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

For the last twenty-four hours, by the Louisville, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	68	33
Bacon, pcs	18	130
Bacon, casks	30	224
Butter, pkgs	65	34
Barley, sacks	65	
Bagging, pcs	193	10
Cotton, bales	1749	2298
Cotton Yarns, bdls	30	11
Coffee, bags	53	145
Cheese, bxs	192	145
Candles, bxs	14	182
Cement, bbls		234
Corn, sacks	6	
Cattle, head	121	106
Dried fruit, sacks	32	28
Eggs, bbls & bxs	32	30
Flour, bbls	428	1264
Feathers, sks	44	3
Hides, bdls	35	120
Hogs, head	253	
Hay, bales	88	3
Horses, head	33	2
Iron, pig, tons	19	74
Lard, tcs	17	576
Lard, kegs	54	20
Malt, sacks	180	33
Mules, head	91	
Molasses, bbls	164	10
Mackerel, pkgs		5
Nails, kegs	84	152
Offal, sks		32
Oil, bbls	60	408
Oats, bags	174	6
Pork, bbls	130	335
Pork, pcs		11
Potatoes, bbls	127	80
Rye, sacks	267	
Sugar, hhds	211	6
Sugar, bxs and bbls	30	86
Seeds, bgs	158	216
Tobacco, hhds	242	170
Tobacco, boxes	157	300
Whisky, bbls	571	548
Wheat, sks	827	

The Markets.

APPLES—Are in fair demand and prices rule steady, ranging from $3 to 5 for common to prime qualities. Some fancy lots command $5 00 per barrel.

ALCOHOL—Is in good demand and firm. We quote at $1 90 per gallon in barrel lots.

BEESWAX—Is steady, and receipts meet with ready sale at 27@28c per pound on arrival.

BARK—We have no change to note, and the market is dull. Dealers are paying from $60 to 100 per car load for chestnut oak, as to quality, only strictly prime lots commanding outside figures.

BEANS—Are steady, with moderate demand. We quote prime navy at $2 25@2 50 per bushel, and common white beans at $1 75 to 2 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Is in ample supply to meet the wants of the trade, and sales are made at from $60 to 80 per ton.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is steady at $6@6 25 per bbl, and 4c per lb in cotton sacks.

BATTING—Is in light demand and dealers quote extra at 20@21c, No. 1 at 18@20c, and No. 2 at 15@18c per lb.

BAGGING—Is selling in limited quantities at from 24 to 26c per yard for hemp and flax.

BAGS—The market rules extremely quiet and we continue to quote seamless cotton at 30@52½c for 2, 2¼ and 3-bu bags. Burlaps are steady at 15@22c for 2 and 4-bu. Gunnies in bales are held at 20@21c, and 22@23c for resewed.

BUTTER—Country butter is in ample supply, and prices are irregular, ranging from 15 to 20c for common to prime qualities. Choice lots in good packages are held at 22@25c per lb. Western Reserve butter is in moderate demand. Solid packed commands 32c; roll 28c per lb. We have no quotations for New York tub.

CRANBERRIES—Are in good supply. Wild command $8 00 and cultivated $14 00 per bbl.

CEMENT—Is steady and manufacturers sell at $1 75@2 per bbl.

COAL—The market is well supplied, and dealers sell to their city customers at 18c per bu for Pittsburg.

COTTON—Early advices to-day were not calculated to strengthen the market, but at a late hour dispatches were more favorable, enabling holders not only to maintain prices but to establish a slight advance, and we note sales 100 bales low middling on basis of 13½c, the market closing steady. We quote:

Middling	14
Low middling	13¾
Good ordinary	13
Ordinary	11 @11¼

CANDLES—The market is firm and the demand is active. We note sales 150 boxes 12-oz at 12c; 150 do 11-oz at 11c. We quote full-weight star candles at 16@17c; 12-oz at 12@13c, and 11-oz at 11@12c; tallow candles at 12@13c.

CHEESE—Stocks are ample to meet the wants of the trade and prices rule firm. We note sales of 240 bxs Ohio factory at 15@16c per lb. Western Reserve cheese is in light request and nominal at 12½@13½c. We quote Ohio factory at 15@16c per lb; English dairy at 15¼@16c; Tom Thumb at 24@25c, pine-apple at 26@28c per pound.

CORN MEAL—Is in fair request and steady. Bolted meal commands 65@70c per bushel, loose; kiln-dried is steady at $3 50@3 75 per bbl.

COFFEE—The market is presenting no new features. Jobbers report a good demand at full prices, and stocks are ample. We produce previous quotations:

Fancy	21 @22
Choice Rio	19¾@21
Prime Rio	18¾@19¾
Good Rio	18 @18¾
Fair Rio	16 @17¾
Laguayra	20 @21
Java	24 @26
Ceylon	20 @21

DRIED FRUIT—There has been for several days a good demand for dried apples, and stocks held here have been largely reduced, sales being made at 3½@4c, prime lots commanding outside figures. Half peaches are in demand; some old lots sold at 9c, while new command 11@12c; quarters we quote at 6@7c per lb.

EGGS—Are in fair demand, and sales are made at 20@22c in lots on arrival.

FLAXSEED—Is unchanged, and dealers are paying $1 70 per bushel.

FEATHERS—Are in good request, and prime lots in cotton sacks readily command 70c per lb. Heavy linen and tow sacks are objectionable on account of extra weight, which is deducted to the buyer's loss in Eastern markets.

FISH—We quote large mackerel No. 1 at $23@25 per bbl, No. 1 kits at $2 75@3 per kit. White fish nominal at $5 50@8 15, as to quality. Herring $8 50@9 50 per bbl. Codfish 6½@7c per lb. Sardines 22@39c for half and quarter boxes.

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is quiet. We quote prime oranges at $5 50@6 per box; lemons at $6@7 per box; figs at 18@20c per lb; layer raisins at $3@3 25 per box; Zante currants 14@15c per lb.

FLOUR—The market rules firm, with an active export demand, and stocks are reduced. Sales to-day amount to 1,100 bbls assorted grades at full quotations. We continue to quote:

Fine	$4 75@5 00
Superfine	5 00@5 25
Extra	5 25@5 60
Extra Family	5 75@6 00
A No. 1	6 50@7 00
Fancy	7 00@8 00
Rye flour	5 75@6 00

FURS AND PELTRIES—The market rules quiet, with limited receipts, prices not being such as to encourage hunters and trappers. We quote:

Prime Raccoon Skins	20@30c
" Mink "	$1 25@2 00
" Opossum "	5c
" Gray Fox "	20c
" Wild Cat "	20c
" Otter "	$3 50@4 50
" Beaver "	50c@$1
" Muskrat "	5c
" Deer, per lb	15@25c
" Sheep, wool on	40@90c

GAME—The market is moderately well supplied, and prices are firm. We quote $1 75 per doz for quails, $1 75 for rabbits, $1 75 for squirrels, $6 00 for prairie chickens, $4 50 for mallard ducks, $3 for common ducks, $1 25 each for wild turkeys, 40 cents each for wild geese; whole deer commands 10@11c per lb.

GINSENG—Sells readily at 70@73c per lb for prime lots.

GRAIN—Wheat—There is an active demand for wheat to meet the wants of the local mills, their capacity being largely in excess of receipts, and prices are fully and firmly maintained. We quote the various grades of Mediterranean, amber and hill wheat at $1 10@1 20 on arrival, and white from $1 20@1 30 per bu.

Corn—Nothing of special importance is transacting, and we continue to quote ear corn at 55@60c from wagon and store. Very little is doing in shelled corn, and operators are not disposed to invest with a clear loss of from 7 to 10c per bush in full view.

Oats—The market rules steady, with a fair demand for seed oats and prime black and white command from 65 to 70c per bushel. We note sales to-day 800 bushels feed oats at 53c. We quote feed oats on arrival at 43@45c in bulk, 50c from store, and 53@55c from store, sacks included.

Rye—Is in fair request, and firm at 80 to 85c per bu on arrival, and 90@95c per bu from store.

Barley—The market rules steady, with a good demand. We quote: No. 1 fall at $1@1 05 and No. 2 at 85@90c on arrival, and $1 10@1 15 for No. 1 from store and $1 for No. 2; No. 1 spring barley commands $1@1 10 from store and 90c@$1 on arrival. No. 2 90c@$1 from store and 85@90c on arrival.

Malt—Is quotably unchanged, and in good demand. We quote fall malt at $1 20@1 25, Nos. 1 and 2 spring at 95c@$1 10. Canada at $1 @1 15, rye malt at $1@1 10, and corn malt at $1 per bushel.

HAY—The market is steady with a moderate demand. Receipts are ample, and sales are made on the wharf at $16@18 per ton for fair to prime lots of timothy, and from $20 to $20 50 per ton delivered on cars.

HOGS—Receipts still continue light and drovers are able to obtain full prices, which range from $7 to $7 50 for good to prime lots, though for extra lots $7 75 is asked. Butchers are now the largest buyers, though there is still a fair demand for packing, and receipts would be promptly taken at fair prices.

HOMINY—Is steady at $4 25@4 75 and grits at $5 25@5 75 per bbl.

HIDES—The market is steady, and we quote dry flint at 17½c and green salted at 8@9c.

IRON COTTON-TIES—Are unchanged at 5¼@6c per lb.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices are steady. Bar iron at 3¾@4c; nail rod at 9@9½c; steel at 12@25c for German, American blister and cast-steel. We quote plow slabs at 6@10c for iron and steel; plow wings at 6½@10c for iron and steel.

LEATHER—Stocks are ample and quotations unchanged. We quote oak sole at 39c; hemlock sole at 31@33c; harness 35@40c.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—New Orleans molasses is in good demand, and the various qualities are selling in round and jobbing lots at from 60@75c per gallon. Sirups are steady at 60 to $1 15. Sorghum is in light demand at 45@50c.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—A good demand is reported for medium qualities, and prices are fully maintained. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00	@1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90	@1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75	@ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	65	@ 65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and ¼'s	65	@ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80	@ 90
Va. extra ¼ lbs and pancake	1 00	@1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	65	@ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and ¼'s	65	@ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½'s	65	@ 60
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70	@ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	65	@ 65

NAILS—We quote 10d nails at $4 00@4 25 per keg, and other numbers in proportion. Cut spikes are held at $4 50@4 75 per keg; wrought spikes at $6@6 25 for ⅜, $6 50@6 75 for 5-16, and $7@7 25 for ¼-inch. Horse-shoe nails at 20@30c per lb, as to quality. Mule-shoe nails at 20@30c.

OFFAL—Is in fair demand. We quote:

Bran, per ton, at	$17 00@18 00
Shorts, per ton, at	20 00@21 00
Shipstuff and middlings, per ton, at	24 00@31 00

ONIONS—Are in fair demand at $6@6 50 per bbl.

OILS—The market rules steady, we quote linseed at 90@95c. Lard oil at $1 10@1 15 for No. 1. Coal oil at 28@29c.

ONION SETS—Are in good supply and steady. We quote yellow at $6@6 50 per bbl; white at $7 50 and top sets at $3 @4.

POTATOES—The market rules steady at from $3 to 3 50 per bbl packed and in shipping order. Stocks are firm.

POULTRY—Is steady. We quote turkeys at 15@16c for dressed, and $1 25@1 50 each for live. Chickens are selling at from $3@4 per dozen alive, and $3 50@4 50 per dozen dressed.

PROVISIONS—A moderate consumptive demand is reported, but the market is quiet, with an entire absence of speculative inquiry. Advices from other markets indicate weakness, but for jobbing lots dealers in this market are not making concessions, believing that a reaction will occur sufficiently at least to maintain the present range of quotations.

Mess Pork—Sales include 100 bbls at $22, and 200 bbls at $21 25. Rump pork is quiet at $16@17 per bbl.

Bacon—A fair inquiry is reported, and we note sales 20 casks shoulders at 9½@10c; 20 casks clear rib sides at 12c; 100 do do, 1st day May delivery, at 11¾c; 14 casks clear sides at 12½c.

Bulk Meats—Sales to-day include 30 casks shoulders at 8¾@8⅞c, 50 casks clear rib sides at 11@11½c, and clear sides are held at 11½c.

Hams—Are steady at 15@16½c for sugar-cured plain and canvassed.

Lard—Is steady at 12½@13c for prime leaf in tierces, and 14@14½c in kegs.

RICE—Is in fair request, and dealers are well supplied. We quote at 7 to 9c for round and jobbing lots.

STARCH—Is in good supply and steady. We quote at 5@6c per lb.

SOAP—Prices are unchanged. We quote German soap No. 1 at 8@9c, and rosin soap at 6@7c.

SALT—Prices rule steady with an ample supply. We quote:

Small barrels	2 20
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	5 00@6 70

SUGARS—An active demand for N. O. sugars prevails, and prices are fully maintained. We quote N. O. sugars in round lots to dealers at 9½ to 11½c, and 10 to 12½c in jobbing lots in bbls and hhds. Clarified is held at 13@14c. Demerara sugars are steady at 12½@13½c. Refined are steady, with a fair supply. We quote:

Hard standard, crushed and granulated	15 @15¼
A's	14¼@15
B's	14¼@14¾
Extra C	14 @14½
C's	13¾@14¼
C. Yellow	13 @14
Molasses sugars	9½@10½

SEEDS—The market is firm and active. We note sales of 250 bushels clover seed at $7 10@7 35. We quote at $7 00@7 25 per bushel, and timothy seed at $6 25@6 50 per bush.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Are in fair demand and steady at 8½@9c for tallow and 7½@8½c for grease.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—Prices are steady. We quote:

I. C. 10x14 charcoal, per box	$13 00
I. X. 10x14 charcoal, per box	15 00
Block tin, per lb	46c
Lead, per lb	9½c
Solder, per lb	30c

WOOL—We continue to quote unwashed at 28 to 32c and tub washed at 45@50c per pound.

WHISKY—The market for highwines rules firm, with limited supply. We note sales to-day of 75 bbls at 89@90c per gallon, tax paid.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Receipts are improving, and the market is assuming seasonable animation. Offerings to-day amounted to 143 hogsheads, and prices ruled steady. Prices are as follows:

The Pickett House sold 51 hhds: 8 hhds Hart county leaf at $29 50, 11 75, 9 40, 8 90, 7 20, 7 10; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $6; 6 hhds Daviess county common leaf at $7 90, 7 30, 7 40, 7, 6 60, 6 40; 2 hhds Daviess county lugs at $6, 5 75; 1 hhd Brown county, Indiana, common leaf at $6; 2 hhds Brown county, Indiana, lugs, at $5, 5 50; 2 hhds Metcalfe county leaf at $7 50, 6 40; 1 hhd Lincoln county leaf at $6 70; 4 hhds Trimble county leaf at $9 30, 8 40, 7 70, 7 60; 6 hhds Trimble county lugs at $6 80, 6 60, 6 20, 6 45, 6 30, 5 85; 1 hhd Trigg county lugs at $6 30; 3 hhds McLean county leaf at $7 50, 7 50, 6 80; 4 hhds McLean county lugs at $6 20, 6 10, 6, 5 70; 1 hhd Larue county lugs at $5 70; 1 hhd Meade county leaf at $7 10; 2 hhds Ballard county common leaf at $7 80, 7 30; 3 hhds Ballard county lugs at $6 60, 6, 5 70; 1 hhd Casey county lugs at $5 50; 2 hhds Shelby county lugs at $5 95, 5 80; 1 hhd Anderson county leaf at $8 50; 1 hhd Anderson county lugs at $6 30.

The Louisville House sold 25 hhds: 1 hhd Hart county new bright wrapper at $36 50; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at $14 50; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $9 10; 1 hhd Ballard county old leaf at $11 25; 10 hhds Henry county lugs and common leaf at $8 70, 8 60, 8 30, 7 40, 6 80, 6 60, 6 30, 6 20, 6 10, 6; 2 hhds Daviess county lugs at $6 55 and 6; 1 hhd Daviess county trash at $5 25; 5 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $7 50, 7 30, 7, 7, 6 60; 3 hhds Indiana lugs at $6 20, 6 10, 5 85.

The Ninth-street House sold 28 hhds: 1 hhd Daviess county new trash at $4 90; 1 hhd do do lugs at 6 40; 1 hhd do do leaf at 8 10; 1 hhd Hancock county new trash at 5; 1 hhd Henderson county new leaf at 7; 6 hhds Ballard county new leaf at 6 90 to 8; 1 hhd Warren county new leaf at 9 50; 8 hhds Breckinridge county new lugs at $7 to 6 10; 7 hhds do do leaf at 6 90 to 8; 1 hhd redried old leaf at 16 75.

The Farmers' House sold 20 hhds: 11 hhds Henry county lugs and leaf at $5 70@15 50; 2 hhds Weakley county, Tenn., lugs and common leaf at $6 40, 7 40; 4 hhds Hart county lugs and leaf at $7 90, 5 70, 6 55, 10; 2 hhds Warren county lugs at $5 90, 6 85; 1 hhd Carroll county leaf at $10 75.

The Boone House sold 19 hhds: 3 hhds Logan county common lugs at $5 65, 5 60, 5 70; 2 hhds Logan county common leaf at $8 10, 8 60; 1 hhd Adair county common leaf at $7 5; 4 hhds Henry county common lugs at $5 40, 6 10, 6 20, 5 80; 2 hhds Simpson county old leaf at $8 10, 8 10; 2 hhds Spencer county (Ind.) common lugs at $4 90, 5 05; 3 hhds Green county common lugs at $6 00, 7 00, 5 95; 1 hhd Green county common leaf at $9 60; 1 hhd Hart county bright wrapper at $40 00.

New Providence (Tenn.) Tobacco Sales—Messrs. John J. Thomas & Co., of Trice's Landing Warehouse, New Providence, Tenn., sold on February 1st 33 hhds, as follows: 2 hhds medium leaf at $8 80, 8 40; 10 hhds common leaf at $8, 7 80, 7 60, 7 70, 7 80, 7 95, 7 95, 7 25, 7 10; 21 hhds lugs at $7, 7, 6 95, 6 90, 6 50, 6 55, 6 25, 6, 5 75, 5 90, 5 50, 5 60, 5 75, 5 75, 5 95, 5 75, 5 80, 5 60, 5 40, 5 60, 5 10. This sale shows an advance of 50 cents over previous sales. No fine tobacco offered.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

REPORTED BY SOUTHERN STOCK YARD COMPANY.

Friday, February 3, 1871.

Cattle—The receipts for the past week have been light, though plenty to meet the demands of butchers and stock traders. The market as a general thing has ruled dull, yet when there was a car load of nice butcher cattle offered they were readily disposed of at fair prices. Thin, rough tailings have sold at from 2½@3c, common 3½@3¾c, fair to good butcher stuff 4@4½c, and for the best grades 4¾@5½c; No. 1 5½c. Shipping cattle range at from 5@6c. None selling.

Hogs—There have been but few hogs received at our yard during the past week. Those that are coming are of a medium quality. The market seems to be a little declining at present, owing to the quoted decline in the Eastern markets. Light hogs are selling at from 6¾@7c; heavy, well-fatted hogs 7¼@7½c; extra 7¾c.

Sheep—There is but little doing in this branch of trade. Thin mixed lots per head, $1 75 to $3, and by the pound for nice butcher sheep, 3½ to 4½c; good fatted sheep, 5c.

Horses and Mules—There was considerable shipping of this stock during the past few days, and drovers seem anxious to know what they are going to do. Last reports quoted the market a little better.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	429
Hogs	854
Sheep	187
Horses and mules	498
Total	1,968

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

There has been considerable activity in the live stock market during the past week ending this evening. A large amount of business has been done; all classes have met with ready sale as fast as they arrived.

Cattle—The receipts have been quite large for the season, and all classes met with ready sale. There were a good many buyers from other points, which tended to make the trade lively. Some twenty car loads have been shipped East during the past week. The market East has been more favorable for shippers, and they have been more active in their operations. We quote for good shipping beeves, weighing from 1,300 to 1,600 lbs, $6 25 to 6 50. Oxen that are fat sell at $4 75 to 5 50. Good choice butcher stuff, such as fat cows, heifers and steers, $5 25 to 5 75, and a few choice sold at $6. Second quality $4 50 to 5, common and medium at $3 50 to 4, and tailings at $2 to 2 75 per 100 lbs gross. Fresh milkers sell as to quality at from $30 to 65.

Sheep—The market has been well supplied, and a good many have been shipped South. We quote for heavy, fat sheep, weighing from 130 to 140 pounds, $5 50@6 00; medium, weighing from 90 to 100 pounds, $3 75@4 50 per 100 pounds. Mixed lots at $2@3 per head.

Hogs—The market has been good during the week. The receipts are not equal to the demand. One packing house is still in operation. We quote for the best heavy, well-fatted, to butchers, $7 75@8 00; second quality at $6 25@6 50, the market closing firm.

Horses and Mules—The receipts have been much heavier than last week. The news from the South is not encouraging to drovers. The market is well-supplied and selling very slow.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	450
Sheep	735
Hogs	890
Horses and Mules	280
Total	2,355

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Trains start from and arrive at Bridge Depot.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:00 A. M.	Daily except Sunday.	9:00 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive
8:10 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:20 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:15 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:30 P. M.
11:20 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:25 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:40 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A. M.
4:55 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 A. M.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Leave.	Sundays excepted.	Arrive.
3:55 P. M.	Express (Daily)	11:00 A. M.
8:30 A. M.	Mixed Train (Daily)	6:40 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive
9.00 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:50 P. M.
6:45 P. M.	No. 3 Memphis & N. O. Exp. (Daily.)	8:00 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
8:25 A. M.	No. 13 Livingston Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:10 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	9:35 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.
Trains start from and arrive at Bridge Depot.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:35 A. M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:15 A. M.
3:20 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
11:20 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:55 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.
Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:15 A. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	Cincinnati (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P. M.
5:10 P. M.	St. Louis (Daily)	10:45 P. M.
11:00 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis (Daily except Sunday)	10:45 P. M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

BUCHU!

(From the U. S. Dispensatory.)

DIOSMA CRENATA—

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES!

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties, &c

Buchu Leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs. They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, and retention or Incontinence of Urine from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is used by persons from the age of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed wetting in children. In affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites.

Diseases of the Kidneys

Bladder, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is Diuretic and Blood-purifying, and cures all Diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases, used in connection with Helmbold's Rose Wash.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

PRICE—$1 25 per Bottle, or six Bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,

594 Broadway, New York,

AND

104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

de23 d WedSat&wow

[illegible]

The Sunday Courier-Journal is intended to be entirely separate and distinct from our regular daily edition. No advertisements are inserted in it unless specially ordered, and subscribers in Louisville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville who take but six papers per week will not be entitled to the Sunday paper as one of them. For the six papers they will be charged by the carriers 25c per week, and when they also take the Sunday paper the price is 30c per week.

Our Sunday paper is sent to subscribers by mail only when specially ordered.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

Congress Yesterday.

In the Senate a bill in relation to bridges across the Mississippi river was referred. The bill making May 13th—decoration day—a national holiday was reported adversely. The pension bill with several amendments and additions was passed. The amendments include the soldiers of 1812 who served fourteen days, and those who served two months during the war, instead of two months' consecutive service, allowing pensions only to the widows of soldiers who were married at the time of the war of 1812, excluding those who married subsequently, and extending the provisions of the bill to the widows of Revolutionary soldiers. Adjourned.

In the House a petition against the exclusion of homeopathists from the public service was presented. A bill of rights for the benefit of the Rancho Arrago claimants in California was rejected. The resolution for relief of the sufferers by the war in Europe was passed. Adjourned.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Young Man Caught by Machinery and Crushed to Death.

Yesterday afternoon, while the workmen at Avery's plow factory, corner of Fifteenth and Rowan streets, were busily engaged at their usual routine of duty, they were startled by a shrill scream. Upon looking around they beheld the lifeless form of one of their companions, named Martin Frohman, whirling around on the running gear of the machinery. The engine was stopped as quick as possible after the discovery of the accident, but this did no good, for life was extinct. Just how the accident happened could not be ascertained further than above stated. The injuries sustained by the victim were: right arm torn out of socket at the shoulder; the left arm broken above the elbow; both legs broken above the knees; back and neck both broken. The parents of Frohman live in Campbell county, in this State, whither the remains will be taken by his brother, who is also an employe of Mr. Avery. Coroner Weber was notified of the accident, and, after summoning a jury, held

INQUEST NO. —.—Over the body of Martin Frohman, aged 18 years, an employe at Avery's plow factory in the city of Louisville, Ky., the said inquest being held on the 3d of February, 1871. Verdict—The jury believe from the evidence that the death of said Frohman was caused by being accidentally caught in the machinery at said factory and his body crushed.

CONRAD J. WEBER, C. J. C.

Impaneling Juries.

Questions alternately by the court, the State's attorney and the defense as usually answered by "an intelligent juror:"

"Are you opposed to capital punishment?"

"Oh, yes—yes, sir."

"If you were on a jury then, where a man was being tried for his life, you wouldn't agree to a verdict to hang him?"

"Yes, sir—yes, I would."

"Have you formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused?"

"Yes, sir!"

"Your mind, then, is made up?"

"Oh, no—no, it ain't."

"Have you any bias for or against the prisoner?"

"Yes, I think I have."

"You are prejudiced?"

"Oh, no, not a bit."

"Have you ever heard of this case?"

"Think I have."

"Would you decide, if on the jury, according to the evidence or mere rumor?"

"Mere rumor."

"Perhaps you don't understand; would you decide according to rumor, or evidence?"

"Evidence."

"If it were in your power to do so, would you change the law of capital punishment, or let it stand?"

"Let it stand."

The Court—"Would you let it stand or change it?"

"Change it."

"Now which would you do?"

"Don't know, sir."

"Are you a tree-holder?"

"Yes, sir, oh yes."

"Do you own a house and land, or rent?"

"Neither—I'm a boarder."

"Have you formed an opinion?"

"No, sir."

"Have you expressed an opinion?"

"Think I have."

The Court—"Gentlemen, I think the juror is competent. It is very evident he has never formed or expressed an opinion on any subject."

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the real estate transfers for the week ending February 3d, 1871:

Theo. Harris to C. Barnes, Brook street, 100x250 feet	$2,500 00
H. C. Armstrong to C. Barnes, Twenty-fifth and Main streets, 35x195 feet	1,150 00
C. F. Pyles to Samuel Thorner, Main street, between Eighth and Ninth, 29x156 feet	12,000 00
Mechanics' Co-operative and Building Association to Wm. Limper, Rowan street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, 30x200 feet	330 00
O. McDonald, &c., to Jos. Glasser, Kentucky street, between First and Brook, 36x160 feet	1,200 00
W. H. Walker to A. M. Blanchford, Jackson street, Portland, &c. — feet	300 00
J. Henderson to William and Susan Butcher, Harney street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, 25x150 feet	250 00
S. P. Hepburn to Sid. J. Hobbs, Garden street, between Madison and Chestnut, 76x135 feet	2,280 00
B. Schroering to B. Harpering, Lampton street, between Hancock and Clay, 21x96 feet	1,400 00
N. Stengel to Jos. Reuther, Gray street, 25x150 feet	1,000 00
W. H. Dulaney, &c., to Joseph Werne, Fourth street, 120x200 feet, Dulaney, Mark & Downs' subdivision	4,200 00
Jesse Murray to Frank King, 2 acres in Jefferson county, Ky	300 00
Jesse Murray to T. Coffine, 1 acre in Jefferson county, Ky	150 00
W. H. Fosdick to Bradley & Gilbert, Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, 24x210 feet	14,400 00
Bradley & Gilbert to W. H. Fosdick, Chestnut street, between Twenty-second and Mercer, 82x161 feet. Bradley & Gilbert to W. H. Fosdick, Madison street, between Twenty-second and Mercer, 82x161 feet	5,000 00
P. A. Gaertner, trustee to Mary Meier, Jefferson street, between Campbell and Wenzel, 30x200 feet	2,115 00
J. J. Alford to B. F. Alford, Alford street, 43½x161 feet	652 50
Samuel Chapman to Robert S. Dalby, Thirteenth street, south of Maple, 30x250 feet	2,000 00
Jno. Sheets and wife, Thos. J. Chandler and wife, and Lewis Chandler to Hebe B. Easington, 1,600 acres of land	12,400 00

Death of Another Old Citizen.

Mr. Abram Fonda, for nearly half a century a citizen of Louisville, died at his residence on Fourth street, last evening. He had been complaining for several days, but his death was sudden and unexpected. By an uncommon coincidence, it occurred on the anniversary of his sixty-eighth birth day. Mr. Fonda was an excellent citizen, an honest and upright gentleman; and his loss will be lamented by a large circle of friends.

How Does He Do It?

We have seen a letter in clear, straight, legible lines, written by a blind man, Rev. W. H. Milburn, the eloquent preacher and lecturer. As he is to lecture on Monday and Tuesday evenings, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, he has been invited to preach in Christ Church, on Sunday morning, and writes that he will do so if the train is not so detained as to prevent his reaching the city Saturday night.

The Shanahan Murder Case.

The case of the Commonwealth against Matthew Shanahan occupied the greater part of the day yesterday in the Circuit Court. The jury was impaneled, and the evidence will begin to-day. It will be remembered that Shanahan was arrested for the supposed murder of Carlton W. Montgomery, in this county, the 22d of last August. We understand the defendant's counsel propose to set up the plea of insanity in his favor.

Knights of Pythias.

By reference to another column it will be seen that the Knights of Pythias meet to-night to make the final arrangements for their trip to Cincinnati to attend the grand celebration that takes place on the 8th and 9th of this month. The fare on the cars will be reduced as well as the hotel prices. It promises to be a splendid affair and to be largely attended.

PERSONAL.

A Card from Thomas P. Smith.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 3, 1871.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I see by Legislative proceedings of yesterday concerning the Louisville Chancery Court, with respect to the controversy between Judge Cochran and myself, that charges of "defalcation, malfeasance in office and others of a serious nature" have been made and circulated against me.

What the "others of a serious nature" are I do not know, hence cannot now answer, but will state that by the law of March, 1870, I was allowed until the first day of January, 1871, to settle my accounts as Receiver of the court. There is no law, and none such ever existed, requiring me to deposit money in bank on any particular day, and because some money was deposited a day or two after my illegal removal from office by Cochran, I am therefore branded as a defaulter. Mr. Moore committed malfeasance in office. Mr. Cochran had no right to do what he did. The Court of Appeals decided his acts void, but still the charge is made.

If there is there anything due from me as Receiver of the court to you? If so, I am anxious to pay you. I am not only anxious, but I beg of you to make your demand. It will be a privilege, if I owe you, to pay you. It this be defalcation or malfeasance, then I am a defaulter.

The motive for the charges are patent from the statements of Dr. Moore. I pronounce them maliciously false. THOS. P. SMITH.

[illegible] in the way of divorce suits before which some renowned Chicago may lower her plumes—not so much in regard to the quantity as the quality of the article. The Chancellor yesterday returned the papers of one with the simple indorsement, "dismissed," whereby hang several very well-developed tales. It is the third of a series, all brought by the same fair plaintiff against the same incorrigible defendant, and illustrates as well the "uncertain-coy-and-hard-to-please" side of lovely woman's nature as the "ministering angel thou."

M. L. H—— was sweet sixteen, when, in 1860, she first felt "the need of a protector during the journey through life," and just in the melting mood of maiden fancy free to listen to the soft words of E. J. H——. She knew him "poor in purse," as she herself expressed it, but then he was young and handsome, and her girlish love endowed him with virtues in comparison with which all the greenback web and woof the nation's Spinner could spin were but so much trash. Hence, there was soon the sound of marriage bells, and all went merry till poverty came in at the cottage door and Cupid began his flight from the window. "He only bought me one calico dress during the whole time, and he didn't pay for that," was a sad sequel to the nuptial pledge "with all my goods I thee endow." So, followed by the ghosts of scanty wardrobes and unpaid board-bills, Edward bade farewell to his Eloise, and carpet-bagged it to California.

These were grounds enough for divorce, and on the 20th February, 1862, the Chancellor "gave her back her heart again," with her costs "in that behalf expended."

Was ever woman in such humor wooed?

It seems so, for on the 25th day of March, 1863—just one month and five days from the day these one were made twain flesh—the long absent Enoch Arden had returned to Louisville, taken out fresh license, and again entered into "the gall of bitterness and the bonds of iniquity" (or words to that effect) with the object of his first and early love.

And then began the most extended bridal tour ever recorded. The defendant, as it was afterwards asserted in divorce suit No. 2, "took me to California, where we remained one year; thence to Nevada Territory for six months," in which strange land the truant husband left his doubly-wedded wife and struck out for New Mexico, she, through the assistance of friends in Louisville, returning here again to seek a dissolution of the chains in which she had so unfortunately been a second time entrapped.

In this suit she was not so successful. It is so hard to loosen cords which have been twice tied that we doubt if anything short of a Chicago Chancellor can ever undo the knot. Edward returned in time to protect against another dissolution of the bonds, and putting on file several letters, of which the following is a sample, established so clearly in the eyes of justice that the plaintiff did not consider herself "abandoned," as alleged, as to defeat the suit:

MY DARLING EDWARD—I do wish we were living together in a nice little home of our own; don't you think we would be happy? I expect to see the day when we will live as comfortably as any of them. It may be for years, but I hope not, Edward. Your darling wife, S——.

The second suit was dismissed May 20th, 1870; but, not to be outdone, suit No. 3 was filed August 25th following, which, we are sorry to say, met with a like fate.

Through all these sorrows the wife has supported two children by the labor of her own hands. Though still young, her life has been as full of shadows as falls to the lot of those whose sun is sinking down the westward slope of life. Suit No. 3 was not defended, but was dismissed because it alleged, in substance, the same facts as No. 2. Whether she will finally succeed, or the husband return again to cheer the heart which, through all, has been true and faithful to him, is only known "in the temple of the Fates."

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House.

Mr. Emmet had an immense audience, the largest perhaps of the season, for his benefit last night. A matinee this afternoon and the last presentation of "Fritz" this evening close his engagement in this city.

Weisiger Hall.

The performance of the Russian Concert Troupe at Weisiger Hall last night was of a piece with that of the evening before, and both were of the most excellent character. It is to be regretted that the company have not had better houses. It is to be regretted that the music-loving of the city should deny themselves so rich a treat. It is to be regretted that we should let this opportunity pass of displaying the musical taste of the city. The entertainment which this company offers may safely be said to be unsurpassed in this country; it is equal in its way to that of the Thomas Orchestra, to that of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, to that of any musical exhibition that at present occupies the American stage. This company of seven young men, modest in their deportment, perfectly accommodating in the matter of recalls, furnishing an exquisite programme, and singing it in a marvellously perfect manner, comes amongst us and is received with a house, say, of a hundred, when, if their deserts were told, should have Weisiger Hall crowded every night. The programme last night embraced selections of the best of the German and Russian schools, and, though the audience was so lamentably small, was exceedingly well received throughout. The tenor, Mr. Rojudi, as was stated yesterday, has a remarkably fine voice, with a large compass, at times reaching a clear falsetto; the bass, Mr. Prymaczenko, has a commensurately excellent voice, and in the basso solo, the Russian National Hymn, this was displayed to its best advantage. The degree of discipline to which the chorus has attained is surprising. There is no accompaniment—the leader sounds the key upon the piano standing near, and then taking his place, without introductory movement, or the slightest apparent beating of the time, the selection is sung through to the end without the slightest perceptible flatting of the last note as compared with the first. In fine, the company is admirable in its composition and discipline, and deserves hearty encouragement. A matinee for this afternoon is advertised, and a last concert to-night. The troupe would have given a sacred concert to-morrow evening had not imperative engagements further South prevented. A fine audience may be expected for each and both of the closing concerts this afternoon and evening.

The Dominican Fair.

There was a large assemblage at Masonic Temple again last evening, and as the end of the fair approaches the interest as usual increases and the attendance is larger and more liberal. But the object for which the proceeds of this fair are intended is as laudable as it has been successful in enlisting the sympathies and patronage of the public. The Dominican fair has been a success. And it it does as well in the remaining two nights as it has in the past the ladies may well be proud of their undertaking. From 8 o'clock until 12 last evening the hall was thronged with a merry, chatting crowd, which, inspired by the delicious music of Chris Haupt's band and the pretty faces of the young ladies and the benevolent faces of the other ones, as well as the sumptuous lunches of Mrs. John C. Webb and the honest wines of Mrs. Duane, opened its pocket—the crowd's pocket—to its most cavernous depths and sent the crowd home empty-handed but happy. Passing down to the right, on entering, you first come to the table of Mrs. Duane, at which may be found some of the prettiest articles in the room, among which is a beautiful tea set, to be raffled, an elegantly attired bride, a number of handsome lady attendants and a splendid assortment of choice wines. Next are the tables of Mrs. John C. Webb, who provides the eatables, and meets you with a smile that gives encouragement to the appetite, and makes you feel comfortably at home while it is being satisfied. Then comes the Cathedral table at the far end of the hall, which is graced by Mrs. Slevin and her assistants, and where, besides a magnificent display of articles, is the promise of 30,000 brick for a quarter, and a sweetheart, if you wish, to tell you what to do with them. Over in the corner comes the post-office, where Miss O'Grady is. It was tastefully arranged by Lindner, of Fourth street, who never fails in such matters. It is the ornament of the fair. Then, the first table as you pass up the left returning to the door is that of Mrs. William Bailey, than whom none could be more hospitable and homelike, who, with her assistants, has charge of a well-arranged table, the feature of which is the solid $150 set of silver, over which there is quite a competition. It is one of the most beautiful, as it is one of the most liberal, donations. Next is the "Young Ladies' Table," which is the feature of the fair. It attracts attention for the taste displayed in its arrangement, as well as the bevy of beauties who have charge of it. Mrs. Beck's table, from St. Michael's congregation, combines the excellencies of all the others, where you can get a lunch, a chance in any of the pretty articles and a good bottle of wine. The art gallery is worth visiting. The contest for the writing-desk has become a matter of much interest, and, since the result has narrowed down to the two most popular societies, the struggle between them has been spirited, though friendly, the vote at the close of the fair last evening being 119 for St. Michael's and 117 for St. Dominic's society. The fair will be continued for two evenings more, this and Monday, and deserves the patronage which it will doubtless receive.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of Jefferson County Court for the week ending February 3, 1871:

J. M. Mace to Katherine Huppel.
Richard Henry to Ellen Carroll.
Henry Feldkamp to Lizzie Walting.
John B. Heindurke to Josephine Waltring.
Isaiah King to Laura A. Parrick.
Martin Phelan to Margaret Flaherty.
John Fallow to Mary Burns.
James Woodward to Jennie E. Middleton.
Jas. S. Baker to Mary J. Baker.
P. H. Byrne to Mary A. Tiernan.
Peter Kaufman to Lizzie Moore.
John Hess to Barbara Hellabach.
Nicholas Dietzer to Josepha Schneider.
Samuel H. Miller to Elizabeth J. Smith.
L. Drescher to Katherine Schwab.
Samuel G. Balmer to Mary B. Baum.
John J. Broeg to Janet Carson.
Sigismund Gottschalk to Fannie David.
Jacob Hawkins to Mary Davis.

COLORED.

Anderson Keller to Eliza Sanders.
John Hightower to Kitty Armstrong.

The New Religion.

Spiritualism will be discussed by the the learned rector of St. John's Church next Sunday evening. The reputation of *Dr. Everhart* will doubtless attract a large congregation, as it is known the subject will be treated with some considerable force. Mr. Everhart, in his notice to the congregation of the discourse, remarked that he had never read anything against spiritualism, but had, on the contrary, for years past, read every book and article in its favor that he had been able to obtain, determined to acquaint himself with all the arguments and claims of the new religion.

[illegible]

HON. W. L. CONKLIN, Senator from Grayson, was in the city yesterday, homeward bound on a short visit.

MAJ. J. E. STACEY, recently of the Stacey House, Nashville, is in the city stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

WM. COLE, an aged negro, was placed in jail last night by deputy sheriff Fletcher, on the indictments of bastardy.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, sent Louisville a pretty good order for wagons the other day. What does C. want with a direct railroad South?

DAVE LOWRY, for running his team too fast and being on the left of the middle of the street, and an unknown drunk man, snored lustily at Station No. 2 last night.

THE papers in five divorce suits were returned by the Chancellor yesterday morning. Three were granted, one dismissed, and the other remanded to the rules for want of proof.

JAS. NEWTON, for driving to the left after being ordered several times to keep to the right, was placed in Station No. 1, where C. Goodloe, while drunk, rested his weary bones last night.

SAM MCKEE and Colonel H. M. Buckley returned to Louisville yesterday to "fight it out on this line" over the Pension Agency squabble. Col. B. starts with 1,800 signers to his petition in advance.

THE only sporting man, dog and cock fighter around Louisville says it is the worst place for that sort of business he has ever seen, and intends leaving. Says he thinks of going to Cincinnati.

WHILE drunk last night, about ten o'clock, a man, whose name is supposed to be Ed. Wheat, tumbled into the cellar of the old Galt House, at the corner of Second and Main streets, receiving a contusion on his head and a fracture of the collar-bone.

THE jury in the case of Sarah Walton vs. the city, in the Common Pleas Court, wherein she sues for $10,000 on account of damage done to certain lots on Broadway, between Eighteenth and Twenty-third, by drainage, &c., were yesterday discharged, being unable to agree.

HON. ELIJAH HURST, of Harlan county; Hon. F. M. Allison, of Muhlenburg county; Hon. Jno. Dishman, of Barbourville; Hon. D. W. Lyttle, of Clay county; Hon. J. M. Atherton, of Larue county; Hon. R. M. Gano, of Scott county, and Hon. Thos. E. Moss, of McCracken county, were registered at the Galt House last night.

A YOUNG woman boarding at a house on the levee, between Second and Third streets, leaped from the window in the third story to the front pavement, while in a fit of temporary insanity brought on by too much whisky, about 9 o'clock last night. She received internal injuries that may prove fatal, but there were no outward damages visible.

A DRUNKEN man attempted to take another drunken man to his home, on Sixth street, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but the man furthest gone proved too much for the friend, and fell by the wayside near the new City Hall. The funny scene attracted the attention of about twenty bootblacks, who, after enjoying "some fun," gathered the men up by their arms and legs and took them off to jail.

MARY MUNGER yesterday instituted suit in the Louisville Chancery Court against Jacob Munger for divorce, complaining of drunkenness, abandonment and abuse on his part. It seems the gentle Benedick was accustomed to beat and kick the plaintiff in a most cowardly manner, before he "left his country for his country's good," and fled to Arkansas. The parties were married in this city in November, 1868.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3.

Tom Smith, Tom Johnson, J. Meder, Wm. Davis and S. O'Connor, drunkenness; fined $5 each. Jerrie Pierce, same, fined $10. J. Connelley, N. Mansfield, John McGrath and C. Williams, same; discharged. Ellen Kinsman, same; continued.

Mike Kasler, for being more than ten feet from horses hitched to hack No. 13; fined $5.

Moses Wright, larceny; continued.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

Bond of W. O. Harris, administrator, with the will annexed, of Mary E. Harbeson, with A. A. Gordon as surety, executed.

Bennett H. Young, assignee of John G. Webb, executed bond.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

Sarah Walton vs. The City; Jury discharged without verdict.

J. H. Thornwell admitted as an attorney.

William Stewart vs. Josephine Lawrence; assigned to the 23d inst. for trial.

John & E. C. Colgan vs. George Brobston; assigned to March 23 for trial.

W. L. Hall vs. Pink Varble; on motion of plaintiff, dismissed without prejudice.

Warrington & Co. vs. Sherrill, Pratt & Co.; dismissed on plaintiff's motion.

L. Hausman vs. A. Hausman. Motion for new trial assigned to Saturday next for hearing.

George Weissinger vs. James C. Rudd. Answer filed.

A. O. Brannin, assignee, &c., vs. Charles Miller et al. Jury and verdict for defendant.

Bamberger, Bloom & Co. vs. A. Slaughter. Bond filed and approved, and attached property ordered to be sold at the office of the Adams Express Company in this city, after advertising for three days, on a credit of three months.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

Orders and decrees in cases returned this day by the Chancellor:

William Godee vs. J. Fry Lawrence; decree for plaintiff for $1,050, with interest at six per cent. per annum until paid, subject to credits of the interest paid up to March 3, 1868, and of $100 paid November 3, 1870, and his costs herein expended. Also, ordered and decreed that plaintiff, by cross-petition, C. N. Warren recover of defendant $2,500, with interest as above, from October 2, 1870, till paid, and his costs. To secure payment of these sums it is decreed that the property described in the petition be sold on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, and lien foreclosed.

David Frantz vs. George E. Heinsohn; leave to plaintiff to withdraw $357 45 from funds in court.

Barbon Brown vs. Vina Brown; decree of divorce for plaintiff.

T. A. Alvey vs. Thomas W. Mead; defendant's motion to quash summons and return, sustained.

Mary E. Riddle, on petition; petition for rehearing overruled.

Mary S. Heintz vs. E. J. Heintz; petition dismissed—divorce.

J. Geo. Deoge vs. J. H. McMullin; demurrer to petition sustained and leave granted plaintiff to amend.

Julia Winn vs. Jas. Winn, remanded; no proof in—divorce suit.

Sarah E. Cantrell vs. Smith Cantrell; decree for plaintiff—divorce.

Charles Obst vs. A. M. Barker; opinion and decree to be drawn up herein.

M. Jennie Hopkins vs. Geo. N. Hopkins; divorce granted plaintiff.

LITERARY THEFT.

"'Tis But An Hour Since First We Met" the Production of W. Preston Woolley.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

To-day came under my observation the inclosed poem, the authorship of which, you will see, is claimed by one William Cumming. Who William Cumming is I have no means of knowing; but that he is the meanest and most despicable of literary thieves admits of no question. I send this expose of William Cumming to you, because a genial and promising young man of Louisville was the author of these beautiful lines, and around them cling a heart-history which should have preserved them sacred from even the poaching proclivities of a William Cumming.

Old newspaper men of Louisville will remember Mr. W. Preston Woolley, one of the editors of the Louisville Journal of Commerce. They will also remember that he was one of the victims of the ill-fated steamer Erie that burned between Cleveland and Buffalo in '49, I think. The history of these lines is that Mr. Woolley met a young lady traveler between Cincinnati and Cleveland, a mutual friendship sprang up, and before parting with her, and impromptu, he composed and dedicated the verses to her. When afterward she learned of his death, she forwarded a copy of the verses to his mother. And if I remember correctly, the music was among the first compositions of Will S. Hays. Certainly, at the time they appeared (which was but a few weeks after his death), no one thought of denying the authorship to Mr. Woolley; and the local press on frequent occasions alluded to the heart-history as I have given it above. I ask that you reproduce the verses in memory of the dead.

OMAHA, NEB. J. W. HOWARD.

'TIS BUT AN HOUR SINCE FIRST WE MET.

'Tis but an hour since first we met,
Another, and our paths will sever;
Nor deem it strange it wakes regret
To think that we may part forever.
The bark that bears me o'er life's main
May never meet with thine again;
Yet think not thou wilt pass away,
As some fair vision of the night
That glads us with a moment's stay,
And in a moment wings its flight.

When young Aurora wakes the dawn,
When Flora trips the blooming lea,
All radiant with the smiles of morn,
Then, dearest, I will think of thee!
When twilight steals upon the day,
And wearied nature folds her wing,
And unseen minstrels far away,
Touch light the sweet Æolian string,
That echo-voice will come again
And mingle with the passing strain.

And when yon queenly orb of night
Throws back her vail of ether blue,
And floats in beauty and in light,
I'll gaze on her and think of you.
No, dearest, no, forget me not,
Is traced so clearly on that brow
That thou canst never be forgot
While memory clings to aught below.

Louisville Convocation.

VESTRY OF CALVARY CHURCH,
LOUISVILLE, KY., December 14, 1870.

This being the time and place fixed by appointment of the Assistant Bishop of the Diocese for organizing the "Convocation of Louisville," the following clergymen assembled for that purpose: Revs. James Craik, D. D., E. T. Perkins, D. D., Norman Badger, J. M. Curtis, Isaac Gibson, S. A. Scearce, A. L. Buchanan and Jos. S. Jenckes, Jr.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. Isaac Gibson, upon whose motion Rev. J. M. Curtis took the chair, and, on motion of Rev. S. A. Scearce, Rev. Joseph S. Jenckes, Jr., was elected Secretary.

Devotional exercises were then held, conducted by Dr. Perkins.

Letters were read from Revs. John N. Norton, D. D., and J. M. Chapman, D. D., regretting—the first owing to illness, and the latter on account of engagements—their necessary absence from the meeting, and expressing sympathy with the objects of the same.

On motion of Dr. Perkins, it was

Resolved, That the next meeting of this Convocation be held in the town of Lebanon, in Marion county, on the Tuesday after the first Sunday in February next.

Also, on motion of same,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a constitution, or some other plan of organization, of this Convocation, and report the same at the next regular meeting.

By consent the committee were appointed by the chair as follows:

Rev. James Craik, D. D., Rev. E. T. Perkins, D. D., Rev. J. N. Norton, D. D.

On motion of Dr. Craik, this committee were also charged with the appointment of a preacher for the first evening of the meeting of the Convocation at Lebanon, and with all other arrangements for the occasion.

On motion, adjourned to meet at noon of the day, and at the place hereinbefore mentioned.

J. M. CURTIS, Chairman.

Attest: JOS. S. JENCKES, JR., Secretary.

[illegible] Thomas P. Smith, Commissioner, vs. T. B. Cochran, Chancellor. Response to Chancellor Cochran's petition for a rehearing.

This case happily illustrates the old maxim that no man should be a judge in his own case. "Nemo in sua causa judex debet esse."

From the beginning of this controversy to this moment the Chancellor has decided nothing right. He removed Smith from office, and this court reversed his order. He refused Smith an appeal. This court decided that in this he erred. He appointed his brother to the office from which he had ejected Smith, and this court decided the appointment a nullity. He attempted to defeat the judgment of the Appellate Court by the appointment of special commissioners, and he was again overruled by this court. The Legislature of 1870 provided for Smith's continuance in office, and yet in less than a week he defied the Legislative will, and, spitting upon their act, ejected Smith from his office. He respects neither the will of the Legislature nor the decisions of this court. He must have his own way. Discontented with the judgment of this court he demands a rehearing in terms which would be inexcusable if used by an impatient and captious tyro. Coming, as they do, from the Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, they are evidence of downright madness.

The able and exhaustive opinion of Judge Lindsey merits more respect from the learned Chancellor. How dare any man, even though he be Chancellor, to tell this court of its "arbitrary power;" that its opinion is "absurd;" that it will lead to consequences that are "amusing;" that it has mistaken the issue, &c., &c.

We are constrained to the conclusion that if this was not the Chancellor's own case he would not have committed so many judicial blunders, or treated the Legislature with such supreme contempt, or been guilty of disobeying the mandate of this court, or of treating you and your opinion with such rudeness.

When this court decided that he had no power to remove Smith, he ought to have been satisfied, and faithfully and impartially administered the law as you had adjudged it. When this court decided that he had no power to appoint special commissioners, he should have submitted without a murmur; for the decision in this case is but an interpretation of your opinion in the first case. And to talk of this interpretation of your own opinion as an exercise of "arbitrary power," as leading to "amusing" consequences," as "absurd," and as a misapprehension of the issue, is something which could not have happened if the case had been one in which the Chancellor had no personal feeling.

We do not mean to impugn the motives of the Chancellor, or to intimate that he has any pecuniary interest in the office of Commissioner. What we do mean to say is, that he has made the case his own, and never has been qualified to act as an impartial judge in any stage of this controversy. He has permitted himself to be so overwhelmed by prejudice and passion, that the bare mention of Smith's name would blind his judicial vision; and hence his many blunders.

In his petition for a rehearing, the Chancellor informs the court that "some of the ablest jurists of the State" concur with him, and therefore differ from you. If this be so, we suppose it is not the first time this court has differed from "able jurists." The Chancellor may have a like experience. What court has not? But we seriously doubt if any jurist in Kentucky, not connected with this miserable wrangle, has ever taken the trouble to investigate the disputed questions involved.

How a jurist of learning and ability, after investigation, could even doubt as to the law of this case, is strange indeed. But the question now is not what some unnamed jurists may think. The question is, has the law been correctly expounded by the court?

We proceed to show that it has:

The opinion of Judge Lindsey is so full and his analysis of the law so able and so thorough that but little, if anything, can be added in its support. It covers the entire field of argument, and (if I may quote the words of a very learned and "able jurist") "amounts to a demonstration."

In the original case of Smith vs. Cochran this Court, after a very able argument by Judge Robertson, said:

"Without unnecessary elaboration we feel compelled to the conclusion that the Chancellor had no jurisdiction over the office of Commissioner, but only a supervisory power over his conduct, and that as an inevitable corollary the order removing appellant from office, and consequently the appointment of Robert Cochran as his successor when there was no legal vacancy, are void. Wherefore each of these orders is set aside and annulled, and the cause remanded, with instructions to allow the appellant to perform the duties and enjoy the privileges of Commissioner without disturbance."

Now, it will be perceived that this court decided two things. 1st. That the orders removing Smith and appointing Cochran should be "annulled and set aside." 2d. That Smith should be allowed "to perform the duties and enjoy the privileges of Commissioner without disturbance."

Such was the mandate from this court to the Chancellor. Did he obey, as was his duty? He obeyed the first. The second he does not pretend to have obeyed. And hence we were compelled to ask this court to require his obedience. He is again ordered by this court to obey, and again he complains. He still insists that he has power to appoint special commissioners in cases for the settlement of decedents' estates. If it be the legal "duty and privilege" of Smith, as the regular Commissioner of the court, to act in such cases, then there can be no doubt that the appointment of a special commissioner in the case complained of, against his protest, was in violation of the mandate above quoted. So that the real question in this case was not misconceived by the Court as complained by the Chancellor. If we can ascertain what are the "duties and privileges" of the regular Commissioner we will thereby learn whether the Chancellor has power to appoint special Commissioners.

But, says the Chancellor, what the particular "duties and privileges" of the Commissioner are has never been adjudged by this court, and this matter must in the case of each duty or privilege be brought before this court by appeal. This is truly "*amusing*."

In the first place, these duties are prescribed by positive law, and in every instance the action of the court is ministerial and not judicial. Therefore an appeal will not lie. Let us see how the Chancellor's position would work.

Why is Smith now engaged in taking depositions and making deeds as Commissioner of the court? Certainly not because the Chancellor wills it. It must be because this court decided that he was the only lawful incumbent and entitled to the "privileges" of the office. It may be said that the law makes it the duty of the Commissioner to take depositions and make deeds. So it does. But suppose the Chancellor thought otherwise, and should appoint special Commissioners to take depositions and make deeds, what then would be Smith's remedy? An appeal? Surely not. Relying upon the mandate of this court, he would be compelled to come here for its enforcement. Could he in that event be met with the objection that this court had not decided in the original case that it was his "duty and privilege" to take depositions and make deeds? How absurd! And yet not a whit more absurd than the position now assumed by the Chancellor in his petition.

The court has as much right to examine the law in the one case as in the other. It may not be as clear in the one as in the other, but it is equally binding, and, when settled by this court, is equally certain. Suppose the Chancellor had been of opinion that he had power to appoint, and, after the mandate of this court, had appointed special Commissioners to make deeds, take depositions, and make reports in all cases, what then would have been Smith's remedy? The Chancellor says his remedy would be an appeal to this court—that a rule upon him would not lie, because this court had never decided that any of these were either the "duties" or "privileges" of the Commissioner. Where are the "able jurists" who concur with the Chancellor in this supreme nonsense?

The "privileges and duties" of the Commissioner are regulated by positive law, and when this court reinstated Smith and ordered the Chancellor to "allow him to perform the duties and enjoy the privileges of the office," he was expected to obey, and, failing so to do, a rule to compel his obedience was the only remedy allowed by law.

But the Chancellor also insists that this court is mistaken in another particular as to the question before them. We quote his language: "The real issue, then, was whether the Chancellor was in contempt of this court for a *willful* disobedience of its authority." This is a strange mistake for a learned Chancellor to make. Does he not know that there is a distinction between actual and constructive contempts? Every disobedience of the order of a superior to an inferior court is a contempt. Whether it is *actual and constructive* must in every case depend upon the *intention* which may actuate the inferior.

If the disobedience is intentional and willful the party should be punished. If not intentional, but arising from a mistake of law and fact, then the contempt is said not to be actual, but only technical or constructive, and no punishment is imposed beyond the costs. In this case the court decided that the Chancellor had mistaken the law, and therefore was guilty, not of actual, but of constructive contempt. Of this he, at least, should not complain.

Thus we see that the Chancellor is wholly mistaken in supposing that this court has misconceived the issue. Assuming this to be true, we may now inquire whether the conclusion that the Chancellor has no power to appoint special commissioners is upheld by law. He does not pretend the existence of such a power, except in cases for the settlement of decedents' estates. We deny the power in any case.

From the organization of the Louisville Chancery Court, in 1835, throughout the terms of Bibb, Nicholas, Pirtle, Logan, Pirtle again, and down to the time when Smith was reinstated by this court, these causes have always been referred to the regular Commissioner of the court. This was proven upon this rule, and has not been denied by the Chancellor. Such has been the rule and practice of that court, and such has been held to be the law by all the great Chancellors who preceded Judge Cochran. Such has been the decision of this court, and such must be the law. Such was the practice of Judge Cochran before his attempted removal of Smith, and such was his practice whilst his brother acted as Commissioner. This practice of thirty-five years is almost equivalent to positive law. The presumption is its favor is so strong that, in the absence of positive law against it, no proof of its correctness could be required. But an examination of the legislation in regard to this office will conclusively show that the practice was in strict accordance with law.

The act organizing the Louisville Chancery Court was passed in 1835. (3d Stat., 157.) By the twelfth section the Chancellor was empowered to appoint one or more Masters in Chancery, to state accounts and to do such other acts as might be required of them. (pg. 161.)

By the fourteenth section, all executors, administrators and guardians were required to make annual settlements in this court, and before these "Masters in Chancery." The act was afterwards so far modified as to allow these settlements to be made either in the County or the Chancery Court. Still, when made in the Chancery Court, the accounts were invariably stated by the "Master." Thus the practice continued until the adoption of the Civil Code and the Revised Statutes.

By the Revised Statutes (vol. 2, p. 140) the Circuit Courts are required to appoint "Master Commissioners," and these are required to "settle the accounts of insolvent estates."

In the Civil Code is a chapter entitled, "Louisville Chancery Court." Its provisions are applicable to that court alone. In order to learn what are the rights and duties of the officers of that court we naturally and properly turn to this chapter. If elsewhere in the code we find general language in real or apparent conflict with any of the sections of this chapter, we at once conclude that such language was not intended for the Chancery Court or its officers. By a familiar canon of instruction, the special provision must prevail over the general language. If it is possible to give effect to both it will be done. If the antagonism be positive and irreconcilable, then effect will be given to that which is special. But if the conflict is only apparent, or not irreconcilable, then the general language will be so construed as to bring it in harmony with the special.

Now, section 804 of the Civil Code is found in the chapter entitled, "Louisville Chancery Court," and is, therefore, of special and local application. It reads as follows:

"A Commissioner shall be appointed by the Court and shall hold his office during its pleasure. He shall discharge the duties of the present Masters of the Court, and may receive the fees therefor which are authorized to be taken by them. He shall perform such other duties as are provided by this Code, or as by rules and orders pursuant thereto may be directed by the court."

This language is too plain for controversy. We have already seen what were the rights and duties of the "Masters" in this Court before the adoption of the Code. And this section provides for the performance of the same duties by the Commissioner. It also requires him to perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the Chancellor; and also, "such other duties as are provided by the Code." By this was evidently intended such duties as the Code required of Commissioners acting in the capacity or performing the functions ordinarily pertaining to the office of a Master in Chancery. And therefore if in any other section of the Code such service as ordinarily pertains to such an office is required, that service, whatever it may be, *must* be performed by *him*.

This is too plain for argument. If the language does not mean this, what does it mean? When, [illegible] provided that "in [illegible] deceased persons or the estates of [illegible] court shall make an order [illegible] before a commissioner to be appointed by the court," &c., we conclude that, as to all such cases in the Louisville Chancery Court, the duty must be performed by the Commissioner of that Court.

Either this is true or so much of the 804th section as requires the Commissioner to perform such other duties as are provided by the Code means nothing. The apparent antagonism is thus easily reconciled by our construction, and effect given to both sections. The 48th section being general, will thus be brought into perfect harmony with section 804, which is special. But if mistaken in this, and the two sections are positively antagonistic, then the general section must give way to the special section, 804, and the consequences be no longer "amusing."

The act of 1869 (Myers' Supp., 320) is to be next considered. It changes the tenure of the office, and provided that the Commissioner should "perform the duties (now) then required of him by the law and the rules of said Court."

We have already shown what duties were then required of him by law, and what had been the rule and practice of the Court from its organization down to that time. Thus the practice of the Court before referred to is confirmed by legislation, thereby removing all doubt if any existed.

We pass over the act of 1867, because both court and counsel are agreed that it has nothing whatever to do with this controversy. It was not intended for the Louisville Chancery Court.

The act of 1870 (session acts 451) provides that the present Commissioner shall continue in office during the term for which he was elected. There is nothing else in the act which bears upon this controversy.

We must now bring this response to a close. We have answered all the objections of the learned Chancellor, and trust that his petition for a rehearing will be promptly overruled. We say promptly that, because, under all the circumstances, prompt action is demanded by justice itself. It is now nearly twelve months since this cruel and lawless war was first waged against Mr. Smith. In that time he has been virtually stripped of all the benefits of his office. Here he has been compelled to come again and again to be restored to rights of which he was illegally deprived. He has been compelled to expend in his defense large sums of money, which he has not been permitted to earn. It is time this war had ceased. "Let us have peace."

Respectfully, BULLOCK & ANDERSON,
I. & J. CALDWELL,
MUIR & BIJUR.

☞ The Brooklyn (Iowa) Journal says: "One of the most charmingly pleasant incidents that has occurred in the history of Bear creek transpired in a district school the other day. While hearing a recitation the lady teacher casually looked around the room and observed an incipient sovereign of six or eight glorious summers leaning nonchalantly back in his seat, with a navy six-shooter resting on the desk before him and aimed point blank at herself. It was not a good place to faint; so, mustering up good courage, she made a slight detour to the left, flanked the battery, and asked him 'if that nasty, dreadful thing was loaded?' 'Yes, 'em.' An unconditional surrender was demanded in the name of the United States and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, which was acceded to by the youngster, and the piece of artillery is now in the hands of the instructress."

☞ It is naively said in a California telegram of a man who detected an Indian stealing from his cabin, that he does not give a very connected account of what disposition he made of his prisoner.

CITY FEATURES.

Golladay's Next Drawing.

J. R. Golladay's 44th drawing will take place at Glasgow, Kentucky, February 17th. Capital prize, $1,000 in greenbacks; 2d, grand piano, $1,000; 3d, horse and buggy, $500; 4th, Gibler piano, $500; 5th, cabinet organ, $200; and 495 other valuable prizes, consisting of gold and silver watches, diamonds, sewing machines, furniture, carpets, suits of clothes, silk dresses, fine paintings, books, musical instruments, &c. Tickets only $1, or six for $5, at W. Scott Glore's book store, corner Third and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky., and Clarence Wood's, Glasgow, Ky. Orders by mail or express should be addressed to J. R. Golladay, Bowling Green, Ky.

☞ From 25 to 150 per cent. saved by having your portraits, photographs and every thing in that line made at the second gallery below Fourth on Main street. Then you always get the very best, by patronizing J. C. Elrod.

Irish Linens.

50 cents a yard, worth 80 cents, at the Universal Exposition, the cheapest store in the world—68 Fourth street. Send for catalogue.

Valentines! Valentines!

at wholesale at W. Scott Glore's.

The Doctors.

In conversation with one of our leading physicians, a few days since, we were informed by him that lately his attention had been frequently called to the happy effects amongst his patients of Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava; that it was greatly superior to any diuretic he had ever known, and that he must confess he had not been able to prescribe anything that had as much merit.

Bret Harte's

Luck of Roaring Camp, Heathen Chinee and Poems at W. Scott Glore's.

☞ For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark" (Calisaya Bark and Iron), made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Truth.

The powers of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children are as positive as the sunlight from heaven and gentle and soothing as an angel's whisper.

☞ One of our prominent Main-street merchants, who has been suffering with a disease of the kidneys and bladder for years, and who constantly required the use of a diuretic, says that, after trying all other preparations in the market, he has found nothing that gives him so much relief as Wintersmith's admirable combination of Buchu—Pareira Brava, Cubebs and Juniper Berries. This great diuretic is a perfect success, and it is a certain cure for all diseases of the urinary organs, whether existing in male or female.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; middling uplands 15⅜c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are nominal; superfine Western and State $6 15@6 35; common to good $6 70@6 90; good to choice $6 90@7 30; white Western extra $7 30@7 75; extra Ohio $6 75@7 25; St. Louis $6 65@8 75. Rye flour is unchanged. Cornmeal is unchanged. Whisky 94@94½c. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are drooping; receipts 5,000 bushels; new spring $1 45@1 56; red amber $1 55@1 58; white Michigan $1 55@1 75. Rye, the market is quiet. Barley, $1 12 for Bay Quinte. Barley malt is unchanged. Corn, the market opened firm but closed dull receipts 30,000 bushels; No 2 mixed 86c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; receipts 1,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 65@66c. Hay is firm at 85@1 25 for shipping and $1 45@1 60 for retail lots. Hops are unchanged. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; Rio 15@16½c. Sugar, the market is steady with a moderate demand; Cuba 9¼@10c. Molasses, New Orleans 60@75c. Rice 7½@8c. Petroleum, crude 15@15½c; refined 24c. Mess pork, new $22 75@23 00; old $21 50; prime $18 50; prime mess, new $21; seller March and April $23@23 25. Beef is steady; mess $10@12; extra mess $11@14. Beef hams $26@32. Tierce beef, prime mess $20@23; India mess $27@30. Cut meats are firm; hams 14@15½c; shoulders 9½@10c. Middles are quiet; city long clear 11½c; short clear 11½c; Western long clear 11½@11⅞c; short clear 11⅝@12c. Lard is dull; prime steam 13@13½c; kettle rendered 13½c; seller March 13½c. Butter 13@32c for Western and 20@40c for State. Cheese 13@16c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are drooping; $6 75@7 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat, the market is very dull; new spring $1 53@1 56. Rye is dull. Oats 65@66c. Corn is dull. Mess pork, beef and bacon are unchanged. Lard is without change. Eggs are dull at 28@30c for fresh and 20@23c for limed.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—Cotton, the market is steady with a moderate demand; middling 14¼c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are drooping; family $6 25@6 30. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are drooping at $1 35@1 35. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 53@55c. Rye, the demand is fair and market firm at $1 03@1 05. Oats are scarce and firm; No 2 mixed 49@50c; white 51c. Barley, the demand is light but holders are firm; fall $1@1 05. Coffee, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 15½@20c. Molasses, the demand is fair and market firm; New Orleans 70@80c. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm; New Orleans 9@11¾c. Linseed oil, the demand is light but holders are firm at 80c. Lard oil, the demand is light but holders are firm at $1 10@1 12. Eggs, the heavy receipts depress the market and prices have declined to 20c. Butter is quiet and weak at 22@24c. Cheese is steady with a moderate demand. Cloverseed, the demand is good at full prices; sales at $11 on arrival and $11 25@11 75 from store. Timothy seed, the demand is fair and market firm at $6 25@6 50. Mess pork is dull and prices nominal; holders are asking $22. Lard is dull and prices nominal; holders are asking 12@12½c for steam and kettle. Bulk meats are dull and prices nominal; holders are asking 8c, 10¼c and 11c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides loose. Bacon, there is only a limited jobbing demand at 9½c, 11½c and 12c. Hogs are dull and prices nominal; the market is $8 75@9 50; receipts 800 head. Tobacco, the market is steady with a moderate demand; new lugs $6@8c; leaf 10@11c; the receipts are light. Whisky, the market is dull and prices have declined to 89c. Gold 111¼. Exchange at par.

DRY GOODS—There is a little more inquiry apparent for staple fabrics, arising from the wants of the early trade, but the market is far from being active and there is but little change to observe in prices. To-morrow New York Mills bleached muslins will be advanced to 21c, and Wamsutta to 20c. For a fortnight past we were aware that these and popular makes were sold ahead of the production and thought the former would be advanced to 22½c, but it now appears that the agents prefer to sell close on that in store. This conservative policy will keep the general trade in check and prevent prices from advancing until the demand regulates values. Monadnock 11-4 brown sheetings are reduced to 32½c; Earle stripes 16c, and a few cases of passe styles of London mourning prints have been jobbed as low as 8½c, but this is no criterion of the market, as goods are worth 10 or 10½c if the styles and colors were good. The tendency of all fresh styles of prints is toward buoyancy, while cloths are held higher. The rate is 7¾c, but no positive advance can be established permanently. Paper cambrics are ¼c higher, both for plain and high colors. Mous de laines are in fine display and open low, the following being the rates established by the Pacific Mills: printed delaines and mixtures 18c; armures 20c; alpacas 21c, Imperial reps 22½c, and 3-4 Oriental glace lustres 17c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour, the market is quiet. Wheat, No 2 spring, the market is dull and prices have declined, closing quiet at $1 24¾ cash; $1 25¾ for seller March; this afternoon the market was heavy and lower at $1 24½c. Corn, No 2, the market is quiet and prices are ¼@⅜c lower, closing at 51¼@51⅜c cash; 52¼@53⅛c for seller March; this afternoon the market was dull at 50½@51c. Oats, No 2, the market is quiet and ¼@⅜c lower, closing at 43¾c. Rye, No 2 87c. Barley, No 2, the market is dull and prices nominal. Highwines are quiet at 88c. Provisions, the market is unsettled; mess pork closed at $22 cash, and $22 50 for seller March. Lard 12½c cash and 12¾@12⅞c for seller March; 13c for seller April. Hogs, dressed, the market is dull, closing at $8 50@8 75; live are dull at $6 50@7 20. Cattle are unchanged at $3 50@7. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 5,000 bbls of flour, 24,000 bushels of wheat, 39,000 bushels corn, 8,000 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels rye, 1,000 bushels barley, 2,400 head hogs. Shipments for the past 24 hours: 3,000 barrels of flour, 3,000 bushels wheat, 10,000 bushels corn, oats none, rye none, 416 bushels barley, 525 head hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 14@14½c. Flour, the market is easier but without quotable change; superfine winter $5@5 50; double extra $6 50@6 75; triple extra $6 75@8. Wheat, the market is quiet; No 2 red winter $1 40; No 3 $1 35@1 38. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand; mixed in bulk at 56c; Louis at 57½c. Oats, the market is dull but unchanged at 52@53c sacked. Barley, the market is quiet at 80@85c for spring. Rye, the market is better at 80@90c for prime. Highwines are steady at 86c. Tobacco is steady. Hemp is lower at $110@150 for undressed. Mess pork is easier at $22 75. Bulk meats are unchanged; loose shoulders 8c; jobbing lots 8½@9c; clear rib 10¾@11c; clear sides 11¼@11¾c. Bacon is firm; shoulders 10c; clear rib 12½c; clear sides 13c. Lard is steady; kettle 12½c. Hogs are dull; full range of prices being at $8@8 75. Cattle are unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 3.—Cotton, the market is dull but holders are not willing to make concessions; held at 14@14½c; receipts for the past 4 days 3,987 bales; receipts for the past 24 hours 1,443 bales; shipments for the past 24 hours 2,000 bales; stock on hand 49,410 bales. Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand at $5@6 50. The corn and oats markets are bare. Hay, the market is dull at $18@28 50. Bran, the market is dull and prices are drooping at $25@26 50. Lard is dull and the market is unsettled at 13@14½c. Bulk meats are dull and unchanged. Bacon, the market is dull and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand; superfine $6 50; double ex[illegible]

DIRECTORY OF LEADING LOUISVILLE HOUSES.

Name, Location, and Line of Business.

These Houses are First-Class, and this List Should be Retained for Reference.

Agricultural Implements, Machinery & Seed
LEWIS, GAGE & CO., 173 Main st., bet. 5th & 6th.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.
J. D. BONDURANT, Main, bet. 4th & 5th. Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.

Agency of the Weed Sewing Machine.
W. H. GOLDERMAN, No. 7 Masonic Temple.

Advertising Agents.
F. I. DIBBLE & CO., room No. 9 Hamilton building, cor. 6th & Main.

Booksellers and Stationers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 & 158 W. Main st.
W. H. BULKLEY, 156 4th, bet Green & Walnut.

Boots and Shoes.
RICHARD NUGENT, 152 4th, bet Green & Walnut.

Boots and Shoes—Wholesale.
PIATT & ALLEN, 196 Main, bet. 5th & 6th.

China, Glass, Queensw'r, House Furnish'ng
MAGILL BROTHERS, 161 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.
GAY'S CHINA PALACE, cor. 4th & Green.

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer.
WILLIAM BABB, 19 3d, bet. Main & River.

Carpets and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.
B. F. FITCH & CO.

Druggists—Wholesale.
GEO. H. CARY & CO., 81 4th, bet. Main & Market.

Everybody Takes It—Brady's Family Bitters
D. C. BRADY & CO., 37 4th, bet. Main & River.

Farming Implements, Field Seeds, Lime, &c.
HEWETT, HARDY & CO., 110 & 112 Main street.

Flour, Grain & Gen'l Commis'n Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 4th st. Also, proprietors Central Elevator, Pana, Illinois.

Gas Manufacturers.
GREEN & GREEN, 130 4th, bet. Main & Market.

Furniture and Mattresses.
BENNETT & BOURNE, 66 Main, above 3d.

Grain Dealers and Commission Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 4th, bet. Main & River.

Guns, Pistols and Fishing Tackle.
JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SONS, 134 W Main street.

House-furnishing Goods.
PYNE & CREIGHTON, 140 Market, bet. 4th & 5th.

Hardware, Cutlery, Rubber Belting, &c.
G. BAUMAN & CO., 264 Main st., bet. 7th and 8th.

Hat Manufacturers and Fur Dealers.
HASTINGS & COURTNEY, 180 Main, bet. 4th & 5th.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
W. B. BELKNAP & CO., 83 Main, corner 3d.

Lithographers, Engravers, & Job Printers.
HART & MAPOTHER, 158 & 160 Main, bet. 3d & 4th.

Laces, Embroideries, and Ladies' Goods.
DOUGLAS SCHILL, 105 4th, bet. Market & Jefferson.

Liquor Dealer and Commission Merchant.
JOHN B. LEWIS, 31 3d, bet. Main and river.

Life Insurance.
SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF KY., corner 3d & Jefferson.

Manufacturer of Fine Shirts.
N. SID. PLATT, 64 4th, opposite National Hotel.

Music, Pianos, and Organs.
LOUIS TRIPP, 131 Main st., bet. 3d & 4th.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.
Mrs. M. J. OSBORNE, 154 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.

Mirrors.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 4th, bet. Main & Market.

Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, &c.
WILL S. HAYS, 160 4th st.

Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 & 158 W. Main st.

Photographs.
WEBSTER'S GALLERY, 80 4th, bet Main & Market.

Pictures and Frames.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 4th, bet. Main & Market.

Real Estate Broker and Agent.
S. S. MEDDIS, 150 Main, over Morton, Galt & Co.'s B'k

Real Estate Brokers and Agents.
GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 Main, bet. 2d & 3d.

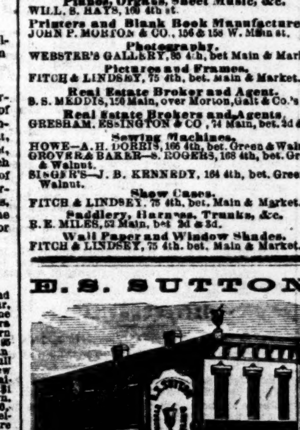
Sewing Machines.
HOWE—A. H. DORRIS, 166 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.
GROVER & BAKER—S. ROGERS, 168 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.
SINGER'S—J. B. KENNEDY, 164 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.

Show Cases.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 4th, bet. Main & Market.

Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, &c.
R. E. MILES, 53 Main, bet. 2d & 3d.

Wall Paper and Window Shades.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 4th, bet. Main & Market.

E. S. SUTTON,



Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Wines, Trusses, Shoulder-Braces, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c.

Corner Jefferson and Tenth streets, Louisville, Ky.

SPECIAL attention given to filling orders from Physicians and Country Merchants. n19 Sa12

OHIO FALLS WAGON,

Manufactured at Louisville, Ky.

B. F. Avery's Cast and Steel Plows, Sweeps, Scrapers, &c., Richmond German Caststeel Plows; Burdick's National Straw Cutter, warranted to give satisfaction; Straub's French Buhr Corn Mill, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Pumps, Grain Sacks, Gum Belting, Lime, Cement, and Plaster; Clover, Blue-Grass, Orchard-Grass, and other Field Seeds; Landreth's Garden Seeds.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying.

J. D. BONDURANT,
Main, bet Fourth and Fifth sts., north side, No. 141,
ja8 d&w3m Louisville, Ky.

H. PARKER & CO.,
(Successors to Parker & Sleeper,)
Importers, Manufacturers of, & Dealers in
VENEERS
Of Foreign and Native Woods.

Spanish Cedar for Cigar Boxes constantly on hand. Salesroom and Factory, 10, 12, 14 Travers, 133, 135, 137 Portland street, Boston Mass. Send for circular and price list. Highest market price paid for fancy woods. ja14 Sa&3m&13 W&Sa38

A. H. CARDOZO & CO.,
Tobacco Commission Merchants
No. 169 Front St., New York.

OUR Agent, Mr. E. F. FINLEY, No. 302 West Main street, Louisville, Ky., will make cash advances on consignments to us. ja12 d3m-ThSa&M

J. H. MONTGOMERY,
No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth,

IS the most reliable place in the city to have your Clothes Cleaned, Dyed, and Colors Restored on a new principle unsurpassed in this or any other city. Don't send your goods to bosses to have them spoiled, and then have to send them to me to have them done over. Save yourself that expense and trouble of mind by sending to or calling at

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th
LOUISVILLE, KY.
oc18 dtf

J. H. COLSTON & CO.,
PIG-IRON AGENTS,
Stock, Bond, Loan, & Note Brokers,
No. 146 West Main st., bet. 4th & Fifth, up stairs,
de29 ThSa&Tu3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

$1,000 PER WEEK!

CAN be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially, THOMAS MORGAN & CO., 599 Broadway, New York. no18 deod6m

LECTURES.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURES.

REV. W. H. MILBURN
At Weisiger Hall.

MONDAY, FEB. 6.
Subject—"What a Band Man saw in Paris."

TUESDAY, FEB. 7.
Subject—"Andrew Jackson."

Admission ..... 50 cts.
[illegible]

N. B.—The sixth and last lecture of the present course will be given by the celebrated traveler and lecturer, Mr. George Kennan, at Weisiger Hall, Feb. 15. Subject—"The Mountains and Mountaineers of the Caucasus." fe3 d3

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA - HOUSE.

Last appearance of
JOSEPH K. EMMET.

Saturday afternoon, Feb. 4, Grand Fritz Emmet Matinee.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 4, Charles Gayler's drama of
Fritz, Our Cousin German.

Fritz ..... Joseph K. Emmet.

Monday—First night of the celebrated and talented young actress, Annie Ward Tiffany.

Weisiger Hall.
THE GRAND
Russian Concert Troupe
Will give
FAREWELL CONCERT SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1871.

Grand Matinee at 2½ this afternoon.

Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette $1; Family Circle 75c; reserved seats $1 and $1 50—to be had at D. P. Faulds' music store. T. B. BELORHADSKY, Business Manager.

THE DOMINICAN FAIR,
FOR THE
Benefit of the Dominican Church,
At Masonic Temple,

EVERY evening of the present week and on Monday evening of next. feb2 dtf

STEAMBOATS.

Steamer John Howard!

PUBLIC SALE

The hull and machinery of the new steamer John Howard, scuttled and sunk at New Orleans to save her from the conflagration of Jan. 1, has been gotten afloat, is but little damaged, and will be sold at public sale at Upper Levee, New Orleans, on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871. J. L. SHALLCROSS,
ja31 dtfe6 Marine Agent Underwriters.

FOR CINCINNATI,
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN ..... Capt. SAM. HILDRETH
GEN. BUELL ..... Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES ..... Capt. S. M. WADE
GEN. LYTLE ..... Capt. D. WHITTEN

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. ja31 dtf

"Old Reliable
Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.

LEONORA No. 2.

E. M. GARRETT, Master... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.

Leaves for the above and all way landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Fourth street.

Passengers and shippers can rely on prompt attention to business. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
McCARTHY & CO., Agents,
No. 41 Fourth Street between Main and river.

Old Reliable Kentucky River Packet.
SAM SANDERS, Capt....... GEO. M. WOOD, Clerk.

BLUE WING No. 3

Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. For Shakes Ferry every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. [ja16 dtf] J. W. FORSEE.

For Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
MESSENGER ..... ROB'T GREENLEE, Master,
Will positively leave the city wharf on This Day, the 4th inst., at 5 P. M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
TABASCON ..... MATHER, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 4th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
SUSIE SILVER ..... SHIELDS, Master, ... Clerk.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 4th inst., at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
JOHN KILGOUR ..... OGLESBY, Master, FILLMORE, Clerk.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
SUSIE SILVER ..... SHIELDS, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on This Day, the 4th inst., at 4 P. M., positively, from city wharf.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

Memphis Packet Company's Steamer
CHAMPION ..... F. Y. BATCHELOR, Master,
For Evansville, Cairo, and Memphis on Sunday, the 5th, at 10 A. M., positively, from city wharf.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans
MARY HOUSTON ..... L. R. DUNHAM, Master, H. WALKER, Clerk.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 11th, at 5 P. M., and reach New Orleans in time for Mardi Gras.
B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Merchants' Tennessee River Packet
CAMELIA ..... MILT. AIKEN, Master,
For Paducah, Eastport, and Florence on Saturday, the 4th, at 5 P. M., positively, from city wharf.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

For Clarksville and Nashville.
AMERICA ..... PIERCE, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 4th, at 12 M., positively, from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.
CAMELIA ..... MILT. AIKIN, Master.
Will leave positively on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 4 P. M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Merchants' Tennessee River Packet Company.
CAMELIA ..... AIKEN, Master.
For Tennessee river, Tuscumbia, and Florence on Saturday, the 4th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
VIRGINIA.
C. G. SCHULTZ, Master ..... LEN S. MILLER, Clerk.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans, On Tuesday, February 7th, at 5 P. M., positively. Passengers leaving by the Virginia will reach New Orleans in time for Mardi Gras and the Mystic Crew Ball, which take place February 21.
B. C. LEVI,
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, } Agents.

Boardman's Iron Line of Red River Packets.
The new and magnificent iron steamer
JOHN T. MOORE ..... W. T. BOARDMAN, Master,
Will leave with dispatch for Shreveport, Jefferson, Texas, and all points on Red river.
For freight or passage apply to
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

DRY GOODS.

Lusters, DeLaines, &c.

375 PCS Pure Mohair Lusters;
250 pcs Alpaca "
150 pcs White Alpacas;
200 pcs Colored "
200 pcs 3-4 Pacific "
200 pcs 3-4 " " printed;
150 pcs 3-4 " " corded;
300 pcs Printed DeLaines;
200 pcs Plain and Printed Armures;
20 pcs English Black Bombazine;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe1 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Percales and Ginghams.

250 PCS solid colored French Percales;
50 pcs printed Pacific "
10 cases Amoskeag Ginghams;
5 cases Scotch "
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe1 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Cambrics, Wigans, &c.

10 CASES black and colored English Cambrics;
15 " " " " Paper "
10 " " Wigans;
10 " " Silesias;
10 " colored Drillings;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe1 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

NEW STYLES. REDUCED PRICES.

MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

For Parlors, Drawing-rooms, Libraries, Churches Sunday-schools, Lodges, &c.

The most popular and widely used of large musical instruments. Elegant as furniture; suitable for secular and sacred music; not requiring tuning, or liable to get out of order.

Fifty Styles, at $50, $65, $100, $125, $150, $160, $175, $200 to $2,000 each.

☞ The Mason & Hamlin Organs are the acknowledged standard of Excellence among instruments of the class, having been awarded

75 MEDALS

or other highest premiums, for demonstrated superiority, in Europe and America, including the first-class medal at the

PARIS EXPOSITION.

NEARLY 1,000 MUSICIANS,

including a majority of the most eminent in America, and many in Europe, have given written opinions that they

Excel All Others.

(See Testimonial Circular, sent free.)

New Styles and Reduced Prices this month. An Illustrated Catalogue with elegant illustrations from photographs and full information, sent free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 596 Broadway, New York, or 154 Tremont street, Boston. For sale in Louisville by
no29 deod6m&w6m D. P. FAULDS.

W. M. BROOKS'
New Stock Yards, Sale and Feed Stables,
Nos. 445, 447 and 449 Main st.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Yards and Stables certainly surpass anything of the kind ever built in Tennessee. Ample room is here provided for the care of over 1,000 head of stock, inclosed within brick walls, under cover of fire-proof roofing—centrally located in the business portion of the city, near the steamboat landing and railroad depots, and within 100 yards of the only packing-house in Memphis. I execute stock at care or beads at my own expense and risk. I do an exclusive live stock commission business, and solicit consignments from all parts of the country. Stock consigned to me will receive my personal attention. Parties shipping stock should telegraph information. Stock dealers visiting Memphis are respectfully invited to call and see the establishment and judge for themselves.
de13 d3m W. M. BROOKS.

LOST.

LOST—MONEY—POCKET-BOOK—Containing about seventy dollars, one twenty-dollar bill, one ten, two fives, a roll of ten dollars in 50-cent pieces, one five dollars in 25-cent pieces, and other [illegible]. Last seen [illegible]. [illegible] will be paid [illegible] at this office or at C. Tafel's drug store, corner Market and Preston sts. fe3 d3

LOST—MONEY—Pocket-book containing [illegible] [illegible] at this office, or at 409 Fifth street. fe3 d3

LOST—POINTER DOG—A large lemon and white colored pointer dog. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery at No. 134 West Main st. GRIFFITH & SONS. fe3 d3*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A few vacant rooms at the Elliott House, corner Second and Jefferson streets. One handsome suite of rooms. fe3 d3*

BOARDING—With very desirable front rooms in a private family. Inquire at 141 Third st., between Green and Walnut. References exchanged. fe3 d3*

FOUND.

FOUND—BRACELET—Which the owner can get by calling at this office, proving property, and paying charges. fe3 d3

AUCTION SALES.

Sale of a Lot of Liquors, Casks, Rectifying Apparatus, Sirups, Combination Safe, Office Furniture, &c.

AS assignee of H. Thieman & Co., bankrupts, I will offer at public sale, at the store recently occupied by them, No. 69 Main street, north side, between Second and Third, Louisville, Ky., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. of Monday, February 6, 1871, a stock of whisky, brandy, gin, wines, and sirups; a rectifying apparatus in complete order; a large, fine combination-lock safe; a large lot of empty whisky barrels and wine casks, office furniture, &c.

STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.
WHARTON, Auctioneer.
ja31 WeSaWeSaSa&Mo

Assignee's Sale in Bankruptcy.

AS assignees of the estate of J. T. Moore & Co., bankrupts, we will offer at public sale, at the store of S. G. Henry & Co., 332 Main street.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock, a large country stock of dry goods, clothing, notions, boots and shoes. Also 18 assorted shot-guns.

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at branch house, 56 & 58 Seventh street, 22 bbls whisky, 19 kegs whisky, 86 caddies tobacco, 14 boxes tobacco, 14 boxes Brady's bitters, flour, rope, and other assorted groceries.

E. F. DADE, } Assignees.
S. E. JONES,

S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers. fe3

Auction Sale of Horses, Mules, Wagons, &c.,

EVERY DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at B. W. Jenkins & Co.'s sale stable, corner Fifth and Green sts., Louisville. THOS. B. TULLIS, Auctioneer,
ja27 dtf Late of Cincinnati.

PUBLIC SALES.

Sheriff's Sale.

Ann Caslin, admx. of Peter Caslin, dec'd, plff., against Wm. Caslin, Peter Caslin, and J. W. Reid, dfts—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. V. E. Nos. 7,235 and 7,236.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.,

ON MONDAY, FEB. 6, 1871,

225 acres of land, lying in the county of Jefferson, on the waters of Floyd's Fork, the same on which Wm. Caslin now lives.

Levied upon as the property of William Caslin, to satisfy V. E. Nos. 7,235 and 7,236, which issued from office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the name of Ann Caslin, administratrix against William Caslin, Peter Caslin, and J. W. Reid.

Sale to take place between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock. ROB'T G. VANCE, D. Sheriff for JNO. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Jan. 21, 1871. fe3 d3

Foundry Machinery for Sale at Auction.

I WILL, on the 8th day of February, 1871, offer all the machinery, tools, and patterns formerly belonging to the Neal Manufacturing Company at auction. Sale positive, to commence at 10 A. M., and continue until all is sold. For full particulars, address S. COCHRAN,
fe3 d3 Madison, Ind.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

M. Nathan & Co.
against } In Chancery, No. 24,154.
G. W. Kidd.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, FEB. 6, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at outhe auction, to the highest bidder, at Duckwall, Troxel & Co.'s, Portland, in the city of Louisville, 10 boxes of candy. On all sums of $10 and over, 30 days' credit; all sums less, cash.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
fe3 d3

Marshal's Sale.

Thomas C. Latnam
against } In Chancery, No. 22,953.
Aiken Vincent, &c.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, FEB. 6, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain lot or tract of land lying and being in the city of Louisville, Ky., and is lot No. 6 in Geiger's addition to the city of Louisville, and extends 195 feet along Fulton street in said addition, and extends back from Fulton street the same width 210 feet, being the same conveyed by Guy C. Irvin and wife to Sarah Ann Clark and others. The interest of Mrs. Crumbacker, being one-fourth of the proceeds, shall not be paid by the purchaser, but shall remain a lien on the property bearing interest until she shall become capable in law of receiving her share or until her husband shall give bond as required by law.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
fe2 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Stix, Krouse & Co.,
against } In Chancery, No. 23,548.
Henry Winterhalter.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, FEB 6, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months,

A certain tract or parcel of land, lying and being in Louisville, Ky., in that part of the city called Portland, fronting 100 feet on the north side of Portland avenue, and running back same width northwardly and parallel to First cross-street 196 feet to a 35-foot street, the east line of said lot being 175 feet west of said First cross-street, and running thence westwardly 100 feet.

Said sale to be made subject to the contingent right of dower of defendant's wife.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
fe2 d5

Marshal's Sale.

L. Vondran, &c.,
against } In Chancery, No. 22,572.
Mary Vondran.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, FEB. 6, 1871.

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 6 and 12 months,

A house and lot in the city of Louisville, Ky., situated and bounded as follows, viz: beginning at a point on the south side of Chestnut 15 feet west of Clay street, running thence at right angles southwardly 100 feet, thence eastwardly 15 feet, thence northwardly 100 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
fe2 d5

Marshal's Sale.

L. Oppenheimer,
against } In Chancery, No. 23,172.
Belle Bourdine,

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, FEB. 6, 1871.

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months,

The interest of Belle Bourdine in a house on leased ground, situated on Madison st., between Ninth and Tenth, No. 114.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
fe2 d5

INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY & LOUISVILLE
Mutual Insurance Co.,
Chartered and Organized in 1839.
CAPITAL - - - $485,208

WM. H. STOKES, President.

DIRECTORS:
Joseph Monks, Andrew Low, Joshua F. Speed,
Wm C Hite, J. T. Tompkins, A. B. Semple,
James Bridgeford, William Platt,
D. McNAUGHTAN, Secretary.
SAM'L L. NOCK, Solicitor and Surveyor.

Office east side Fifth street, No. 63, over the Franklin Bank.

INSURES against loss by Fire on Buildings and Household Furniture therein contained.

All policies are issued for a period of six years. On issue of the policy the party insuring gives his note for the aggregate premium for six years, and pays in cash only 10 per cent. of said note, and no further payment beyond the above-mentioned 10 per cent. is required, unless the company meets with losses which it has not sufficient cash on hand to pay, in which case a pro rata call is made on all premium notes. The company has made but two calls within the 14 years passed, one call of 10, and the other 5 per cent.

Special attention is called to the following facts in reference to this company: In 1839 it was organized with a capital of less than 20,000 dollars. At the end of the first year's business, December, 1840, this was reported to the State Legislature at 29,215 dollars. To the present time the assets of the company have increased to 485,208 dollars. The increase has therefore been, in about 31 years, nearly 20 times the original capital. During which time the company has paid losses to the amount of 291,140 dollars.

The average annual cost of insurance for the last 6 years is 25 per cent. less than the most liberal offices and over 60 per cent. less than stock offices generally.

By referring to the names of the President and Directory it will be seen that it is composed of gentlemen well known to the citizens of Louisville, as representing a large amount of city and country real estate holders in this city, also large property owners, who have been largely interested in insurance in this company since its organization.

Persons wishing insurance would find it to their interest to call at the company's office, No. 63 Fifth, over the Franklin Bank. ja13 eod3m&Su

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. R. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will be [illegible] and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase.

PIANOS, ORGANS & Musical Goods.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Wholesale and Retail.

D. P. FAULDS.

au24 deodtf 79 Main Street, bet. Second and Third.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the general heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—Cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—5,000 PERSONS—Male and female, to all situations. Citizens by notifying us of what help they may order directed to them, [illegible] selected from the registers, male or female. LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPING—GEORGE EWING offers his services to adjust books of balance, or that need writing up. He would books to post daily, weekly, or semi-monthly. city reference given. Address care No. 9 W. street. [illegible]

WANTED—TWO WHITE GIRLS—One to do washing and ironing and general house-work, and one to do nursing. Apply to L. FRANCIS, south side Market, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth. fe3 d3*

WANTED—LADY—A middle-aged American lady, to act as nurse and companion for a invalid lady. Call at 112 Market st., between Third and Fourth, north side.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN—Age from 18 to 20. Must be a good penman and not afraid of office work. Address, in own hand, with reference, D. & A.

WANTED—BOARDING—In a private family a gentleman and wife willing to pay a price for good accommodations. References given. Address S. B., this office.

WANTED—IT KNOWN—That Madam O'Dea the Medium, can be consulted at No. East Main street, up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD COPPER-SMITH—Apply at No. 123 East Main st.

WANTED—BOARDERS—One or two rooms can be had in a private family with first-class board. None need apply but those with unexceptionable references and who are willing to pay for good accommodations. Address, with name, G. A. N.

WANTED—$10,000—A corporation which is authorized by special act of the Kentucky Legislature to borrow money at 10 per cent. [illegible] will pay that sum for ten or twelve thousand dollars for from one to three years, giving as security [illegible] triple the amount. Interest payable [illegible] as may be desired. Capitalists or guardians wishing to invest their money safely and profitably can have an interview by addressing a line to "ADVERTISER," care Courier-Journal office. ja31 d6w1*

WANTED—TO RENT—A house suitable for a first-class boarding-house, to be put in thorough repair, with modern conveniences, and located between First and Ninth and Walnut and Main. Address C. THOMAS, 331 West Walnut street. fe2 dcod3

WANTED—A BOY—16 or 18 years old, not afraid of work. Must write a good hand, and come well recommended. Address W. C., 38 Third. ja31 d3t

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—To hire their masquerade suits at M'MAHON SONS, No. 362 W. Jefferson st., bet. Seventh and Eighth, north side. Largest assortment and lowest prices. ja21 eod3m

WANTED—SHIP CARPENTER—A man, who is an honest and energetic ship-carpenter, to locate at my coal mines, on the Ohio river, near Caseyville, Union county, Ky. A permanent situation and constant work will be given. Wages $3 per day. House rent and living cheap. To a man with a family, who would board two or three hands comfortably, and be competent to take charge of my docks and repairs, this situation can be made permanent and remunerative. Address, with references, A. L. SHOTWELL, No. 270 Second st., Louisville, Ky. ja30 dd

WANTED—ENGINE—A good second-hand steam engine 10 to 15 horse power. Any person having such an article, in good condition, for sale at a fair price can find a purchaser by addressing E. F. T., Commercial office, Louisville, Ky. ja27 dtf

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., to get a good girl at once. All respectable females find places free. no17 tf

WANTED—One set each parlor and bed-room furniture and carpets for rent by the month. Address, with full particulars, L., Lock Box 99 Postoffice. de24

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell Saponica, at 17 Fourth street. Have you seen it—this Saponica? It polishes glass, cleanses silver and gold, takes spots off of marble, cleanses paint and varnished furniture. Every person uses that sees it.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

Gen. R. E. LEE,

BY JAMES D. McCABE, JR., OF VA.

The Standard Biography of the Great Chieftain. Its popularity is attested by the sale of over 20,000 Copies already. Send for Circulars. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O., or Memphis, Tenn. de26 d&w6m*

$15 A DAY made by our agents. Send stamp for circulars or call on MOORE & CO., No. 111 Third st., Louisville, Ky. ja5 d&w6m*

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—A SALOON—Doing a good business. Can be purchased at a fair price if application is made for it soon. Good reasons given for selling. Apply for terms, &c., on the premises, 37 Market st., bet. First and Brook.

FOR SALE—ENGINE, BOILER, AND STEAM-GAUGE—All in complete order, for $150 cash. Apply at No. 103 Second st. fe3 d3*

FOR SALE—HOUSE—I will sell my house on Market street, No. 150, south side, between Fourth and Fifth, 29 feet front by 209 deep to an alley. For particulars, see H. PRIESSLER. fe2 d12

FOR SALE—A SMALL CARD PRINTING PRESS—suitable for a country job office. Neatly packed in a chest and complete in outfit. Address T. O. HALL, Courier-Journal office. fe2 eod3

FOR SALE—One upright steam engine of 8 or 10-horse power, and boiler, cheap if called for soon. Inquire at HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK CO., northeast corner Fifth and Main streets, Louisville, Ky. ja31 d12

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—40 by 200 feet, on the west side of Second street, between York and Breckinridge. This is the best building site in the city, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, Real Estate Agent, 46 Fourth street. no27 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE—No. 438, south side Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Apply on the premises. au26 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—A FARM—In Henry county, Ky., at Jericho, on Frankfort R. R., 30 miles from Louisville, 86 acres, 60 in grass—a splendid dwelling and store-house—10 rooms. Also a 50-acre farm, ⅞ of a mile from Jericho, a good location for a doctor, having been occupied by Dr. Willett for the last 20 years. Apply to R. WARREN, 107 Third st., or to JOHN GIVIDEN, on the premises. ja18 WedSatMar*

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARM—For city property—Boone's Landing, Ind., 40 miles below Louisville, containing 125 acres, 80 cleared, and 10 of river bottom. The balance of the land is heavy timbered. The improvements consist of a frame house and stable. It is a good investment for one wishing to engage in the burning, boat building, or any other business. Having the advantage of the river and a good landing for boats. Apply to JAS O'CONNOR & BRO., No. 36 Third street, or the northeast corner of Maine and Jackson streets. ja18 deodim

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARM—For city property, a good Oldham county farm of 200 acres. Improvements good. Land rich. Inquire of F. S. Carrington, at livery stable, No. 71 Second street, between Main and Market, or on the premises, near Westport, of CHARLES OLMSTEAD. ja6 eodim

FOR SALE—THE FARM—On which I now reside, on the Brownsboro turnpike road, 8¼ miles from Louisville, containing about 240 acres, 220 acres in a high state of cultivation. The balance well timbered. The pike runs through it. 24 acres on each side, with tenement-houses and an abundance of good water, and 215 acres on the other, upon which is situated my new two-story frame dwelling, with 9 rooms, kitchen, cistern, ice, carriage, and meat houses, cisterns, and 25 acres of orchard. For particulars apply to me on the premises. P. O. Worthington, Jefferson co., Ky. JOHN D. BARBOUR. ja29 eod7

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—FARM—25 acres of land on Cane Run road. New cottage with 5 rooms, out-buildings. All fenced. All cleared land. Three miles from city limits. Rent $350 per year. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 Jefferson st. fe3 d3

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick house on the west side of Eighth street, between Jackson and Walnut. Rent low to a good tenant. No other need apply at No. 164 Third st., bet. Market and Jefferson. JAMES R. TIMMONS. fe4 d3

FOR RENT—A HOUSE—Of six rooms, on Centre street, between Walnut and Chestnut. Apply 233 Walnut, bet. Sixth and Seventh. fe3 d3

FOR RENT—LANDS—I will rent out lands for dairy purposes, or to plant in fruits (on long lease), or for garden purposes within ten miles of the city on Salt river road. See W. J. BEURY, Seventh street, or write to K., Orel, Ky. All or any good chance for small capital. fe2 d2

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE HOUSE—On Floyd street, between Brook and Floyd, containing all the modern conveniences. Apply on premises, No. 87 College street. fe3 d3

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Two story brick dwelling house, 134 Breckinridge, bet. Fourth and Fifth, at $400 per annum. Inquire of W. P. McDOWELL, Citizens' Bank. fe3 d3*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick house of 5 rooms and kitchen. Call, between 9 and 12 a.m. and 1 and 3 p.m., at 367 Eleventh st., bet Chestnut. fe3 d3*

FOR RENT—ROOM—A handsomely furnished sleeping-room, suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen. Apply at 141 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, north side. fe3 d3*

FOR RENT OR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE WITH LARGE LOT—With all modern improvements and conveniences, situated on the west side of Fourth street, between Kentucky and Oak streets. Apply to W. A. KLIESSENDORFF, No. 2 Hamilton building, corner Sixth and Main sts.

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 257, on the east side of Third street, bet. Chestnut and Broadway, 9 rooms, with gas and water, &c. Apply to W. HEFFERNAN, 334 West Main street, or to Col. VANDYKE, next door below. ja31 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A desirable front office, on the second floor of the building on the northwest corner of Fourth and Main sts. Apply to EDMAT FIELD, No. 7 Court Place. ja29 d12

FOR RENT—OFFICE—The very desirable office No. 112 Jefferson street, next below Courier-Journal counting-room, well adapted for an insurance or real estate agency or broker's office. Apply at Courier-Journal office. ja19 dtf

FOR RENT—TWO FINE FRONT OFFICES—Over the Falls City Tobacco Bank, corner of Seventh and Main streets, suitable for insurance companies; also two smaller offices on Seventh street, in same building. Apply to J. MONKS, COBB, 237 Main st. ja17 dtf

FOR RENT—A LARGE BRICK HOUSE AND LOT—North side Chestnut, between Eighth and Ninth, No. 333. Apply to J. L. Brown, Agent, No. 158½ Jefferson, near Fifth. ja3 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—One of the stores under Masonic Temple, fronting on Fourth st. Possession given immediately. For terms, &c., apply to WILLIAM CROMEY, No. 300 West Main st. de18 dtf

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICE—Room on second floor of building occupied by Louisville Ins. and Banking Company. Inquire of THEO. HARRIS, President. de28 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—On Preston, between Chestnut and Madison. Rent $200 per annum. Apply to COCHRAN & FULTON, Main street, between First and Second. de12 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A desirable office on the upper floor of the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky Building. oc19 dtf

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 25th day of Jan., A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. W. THACKER, of ..... county of Warren, and state of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his creditors' petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at Bowling Green, Ky., before Warner Underwood, Esq., Register, on the 13th day of Feb., A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. ELI H. MURRAY, as Messenger. fe2 d2